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# Korean Affairs Report

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8 August 1985

# KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR SCORNS U.S. MASK OF 'PROTECTOR, DONOR'

SK100658 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5  
Jul 85

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won from the feature program "Our Party's Assertion":  
"U.S. Aggressors, Take Off Your Mask"]

[Text] As you all know, our country has a proverb: Healing someone with one hand while infecting him with the other. This is interpreted as meaning that someone is hurt and then consoled.

Whenever we ponder the meaning of this proverb, we cannot help thinking of the U.S. aggressors' oppressive and cunning nature. From the day they set foot in our country, the U.S. aggressors have proclaimed that the United States is the liberator, provider, and protector of the Korean people. However, our past history and the prevailing reality clearly show that the United States is neither a liberator, nor a provider or protector of the Korean people. The United States is the cruelest aggressor and plunderer, and a sworn enemy of our people.

In retrospect, the joy of national liberation that overflowed in our land went up in smoke because of the U.S. aggressors, who sneaked into this country under the veil of liberators, and once again our masses were forced to suffer the fate of colonial slaves, as well as national division that they never dreamed of.

Under the pretext of protection, the United States has turned South Korea into a colony and military base and completely subjugated our people under the protection of aid. The United States has now turned South Korea into a colony and military base, Asia's largest nuclear base, and a huge powderkeg of war in the Far East.

While maintaining more than 40,000 troops in South Korea and a South Korean army of nearly 1 million in accordance with its plan for invasion of Korea, the United States has already deployed some 1,000 nuclear weapons and operations equipment in South Korea, running riot with crazy commotions of war of northward invasion.

At present, the U.S. aggressors, assuming the scheme to fabricate two Koreas as the basis of their strategy toward the Korean peninsula, are persistently maneuvering to perpetuate national division while babbling about simultaneous admission of the North and South into the United Nations and about cross recognition. At the same time, the U.S. war maniacs are now accelerating their preparations to provoke a new war while ignoring public opinion at home and abroad demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, claiming that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States.

Because of such maneuvers for aggression by the United States, our people have suffered from national division for 40 years, and a tense situation capable of triggering a war at any time has been created on the Korean peninsula.

South Korea is a colony under the military occupation of the United States, and is thoroughly subjugated to it. Of course, South Korea has a government, a parliament, and a president. However, all of these are nothing but a camouflage designed to cover up the U.S. neocolonial rule over and subordination of South Korea.

Although the U.S. aggressors, whose wickedness is unrivaled the world, are trying to paint the South Korean Government as though it were independent, the South Korean Government is only a puppet with no real power--a tool that is being used by the United States for the execution of its policy of turning South Korea into a colony and military base.

Saying that the United States has continued to train dogs in South Korea, U.S. reporter (Henry Watson) wrote that the United States has driven these dogs to execute fascist colonial rule with a leash woven with knives. As in the case of all successive South Korean regimes, the Chon Tu-hwan regime of the present is a fascist colonial puppet regime produced by the U.S. bayonets.

The United States is brutally suppressing the South Korean people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification by driving the Chon Tu-hwan ring to suppressive activities, while mobilizing all human and material resources in South Korea for the execution of their maneuvers to provoke a new war.

The 40-year history of South Korea shows that the United States is not a liberator or provider, but the cruelest aggressor, ignominious plunderer, and source of all sufferings and misery forced upon our people.

The U.S. aggressors should immediately leave this land, taking along all weapons of mass destruction, and abandon its domination of and interference in the affairs of South Korea after taking off its mask of protector and donor.

Together with the masses from all walks of life, the RPR will continue to stage a more vigorous struggle to put an end to U.S. colonial rule of South Korea, to achieve the democratization of society and the cause of turning society into one governed by independence, and to realize national reunification.

CSO: 4110/201



INTEK-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-U.S. MOVEMENT, RPR TASKS DISCUSSED

SK100448 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Round table talk among Kim Chol-min, Ko Hui-chol, and Sin So-yong, entitled "the Anti-U.S. Movement for Independence and the RPR," from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] As you know, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to end the U.S. colonial rule, staged by the masses from all walks of life, is being vigorously waged with some new aspects. However, our masses' struggle is faced with a frantic challenge from the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime. Foreseeing their final downfall in the anti-U.S. movement for independence, which is being expanded every day, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are further strengthening their fascist suppression of the anti-U.S. movement for independence in order to prolong their colonial ruling system. Under such circumstances, our RPR is faced with the task of frustrating the fascist suppression of the masses' anti-U.S. movement for independence and of promoting the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to a new higher stage.

[Sin So-yong] Now, we would like to share our opinions on the tasks facing the RPR organizations and members in successfully leading the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, which has embarked on a new road. Will you tell us about the basic secret to successfully leading the anti-U.S. movement for independence?

[Kim] Yes. That is an important question. In order to check the fascist offensive of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan regime against the anti-U.S. movement for independence and to promote this movement to a new higher stage, the RPR organizations and members should trust the masses, who take direct charge of the anti-U.S. movement for independence, and should organize and inspire their strength, deeply mingling with them and relying on them. I think our party should direct primary attention to solving this question as a key to its activities.

[Sin] Yes. You are right. Just as in all other movements, without active and voluntary participation of a broad range of the masses, we cannot expect victory in the anti-U.S. movement for independence. I think that merely with the strength of a small number of patriots and a few revolutionaries, we cannot



attain success in the anti-U.S. movement for independence aimed at eradicating the U.S. colonial ruling system and recovering the nation's sovereignty.

[Kim] Yes. I agree with you. The very key to the success in the anti-U.S. movement for independence is to carry out the struggle by inspiring all strength of the masses.

What important point should our party pay primary attention to in order to advance the anti-U.S. movement for independence by inspiring the masses' strength?

[Ko Hui-chol] Yes. In order to successfully lead the anti-U.S. movement for independence, we should actively strive to inspire the masses, who take the direct charge of the movement. Thus, our party organizations at all levels and party members should mingle with the masses from all walks of life, including workers and peasants, and unite them as an anti-U.S. force for independence after organizing them and raising their consciousness so that this movement will be developed into a movement of the broad masses, both nominally and substantively. I also think that our party organizations should, above all, give priority to the work of raising the consciousness of the masses from all walks of life.

We can say that the work of raising the consciousness of the masses is a prerequisite for inspiring the potential of their struggle in the anti-U.S. movement for independence. Only when we raise their consciousness of independence can we make them participate voluntarily in the anti-U.S. movement for independence aimed at pioneering their destiny independently and demonstrate the masses' might of struggle in this movement.

Today, when the idea of worshipping the United States and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist idea have been widely spread by the U.S. aggressors and their stooges, raising the masses' consciousness is an important work deciding success in organizing and mobilizing the masses into the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

[Sin] I think that arming the masses from all walks of life with the immortal chuche idea is also important in raising their consciousness of independence because the great chuche idea is a theoretical weapon for raising the masses' consciousness of independence. As you know well, the chuche idea teaches the truth that the masses are masters of own destiny and have, within themselves, the might to pioneer their own destiny. This idea is a great revolutionary idea elucidating the road of achieving the masses' independence. Therefore, our party organizations at all levels and members should vigorously carry out education in the chuche idea for the masses from all walks of life and accelerate the process of raising their consciousness.

We should actively lead a broad range of the masses in order that they can arm themselves with the chuche idea as a spiritual weapon, freeing themselves from the reactionary ideological dictatorship, including the idea of worshipping the United States and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist idea, and to play their role as the masters in the anti-U.S. movement for independence.

I think that in order to correctly organize and mobilize the united strength of the masses in the anti-U.S. struggle, we should direct our deep attention to the work of organizing them, in addition to the work of raising their consciousness. What do you think?

[Ko] Yes, you are right. In order to advance the anti-U.S. movement for independence by inspiring the masses' strength to struggle, we should organize the masses and unite them into an anti-U.S. force for independence. This is important work.

As you know well, the might of struggle of the masses is the strength of unity. The masses' invincibility and firm guarantee for victory lie in the unity of the masses. Therefore, when we systematically organize and unite the masses from all walks of life into a great anti-U.S. force for independence, in addition to the work of raising their consciousness of the chuche idea, the masses will demonstrate enormous might and crush any powerful enemy.

[Sin] You told us about the significance of organizing the masses. I also feel that the masses should have a group that organizes themselves. Organization is a basic means to achieve the unity of the masses and a mighty weapon. Therefore, our party members should deeply mingle with the masses from all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, and should work out a plan to organize various mass organizations so that the masses will be united with these organizations. They should strive to ceaselessly expand such mass organizations, forming a national democratic front in which all the masses are united with each other under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Thus, they should expand the anti-U.S. movement for independence into a mass movement in which a broad range of the masses participate.

[Ko] In the firm belief that when we struggle by relying on the masses, there is nothing that we cannot attain, we should actively organize and mobilize the potential for struggle of the masses by mingling deeply with them.

Our party organizations and members should more courageously fight for the victorious advance of the anti-U.S. movement for independence together with the masses from all walks of life. Thank you.

CSO: 4110/201

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR ROUNDTABLE TALK VIEWS U.S. KOREAN POLICY

SK111108 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Roundtable talk between (Son Se-in), Kim Chol-min, Yun Chong-won, and Ko Hui-chol, from the feature program "What is Different?"]

[Text] [Kim Chol-min] Ever since the Reagan administration took office, the international situation has been rapidly moving toward an exacerbation of tension because of the Reagan administration's line of military expansion and an open anticommunist confrontational policy.

What is more, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat from the North, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the South Korean Army are being increased on a large scale on the Korean peninsula, which remains divided, and the project of fabricating the triangular military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan is being accelerated. As a result, military tension is increasing.

Such touch-and-go military tension hanging over the Korean peninsula makes a struggle to ease tension and achieve peace and peaceful reunification an urgent task to be staged more actively.

What is most urgently needed to achieve this end is to correctly grasp the aggressive nature and direction of the Reagan strategy, which are the main source of tension and war.

Now, you have been invited here to tell us the form in which the aggressive military strategy that the Reagan administration is pursuing appears on the Korean peninsula, and the way in which it is different from the Korean strategy pursued by his predecessors.

Which one of you will speak first, please?

[Ko Hui-chol] What we must note first is that the military and diplomatic strategy of the Reagan administration, which aims at making the United States reemerge as a so-called strong America, is extremely provocative and aggressive in terms of its substance. U.S. efforts to make headway in the crisis now facing itself has forced the United States to forge such a strategy. The

Korean peninsula, one of the areas to which such a Reagan strategy is mainly applied, can be viewed as an area where the military adventurist nature of the strategy is appearing most clearly.

[Yun Chong-won] Essentially, all the successive U.S. administrations, attaching a great strategic significance to the Korean peninsula, paid great attention to its location and role. This is because the United States regards South Korea as an anticommunist bulwark and forward base for invasion of the continent.

For this very reason, the United States immediately occupied South Korea following the 15 August national liberation and, using the occupation as a foothold, has tried to dominate and maintain a grip on the Korean peninsula as a whole. To this end, the basic U.S. policy was to keep the South Korean anti-communist dictatorial regime in place and turn South Korea into a colony and military base, while trying to expand U.S. colonial domination of the South even to the North by enforcing a policy hostile to the North and by keeping the North from developing.

The Korean war, a product of such an anticommunist cold war policy, can be said to have demonstrated the dangers of such a policy in a practical way.

However, the U.S. imperialists' policy toward South Korea has changed into a policy of two Koreas in the late 1970's, when the Nixon administration was in power. This was because the United States found it impossible to integrate the North and the South into one by blocking and conquering the daily-developing North and, therefore, it had to change its policy so that it could continue its domination at least in the South alone by perpetuating the state of division between the North and the South.

[Son Se-in] Judging from what you have just said, it becomes clear that the notion of the simultaneous admission of the North and the South into the United Nations or the theory of cross-recognition are all products of the policy of two Koreas. What do you think?

[Ko] The U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas stems from their notion that, with the struggle for reunification of the North and the South and for the democratization of society surging forward, and with the South Korean dictatorial system in trouble, it had to try to secure its colonial rule in South Korea at all costs and block reunification. This being the case, the policy of two Koreas is essentially the same in context as the previous U.S. policy toward the Korean peninsula.

In light of the fact that it is based fundamentally on the policy of two Koreas, Reagan's policy toward South Korea is essentially the same as the Korea policy his predecessors pursued. This can be said to have been demonstrated by the South Korea-U.S. joint communique in early 1981, which emphasized the so-called mutual visits by the person in the highest authority in the North and the person in the highest authority in the South and cross-recognition.

[Son] However, in developing the two-Koreas policy, doesn't the Reagan administration seem to be somewhat different from its predecessors, not only in terms of its style and method but also in terms of its [word indistinct]?

[Ko] The distinctive feature of the Reagan administration in developing its policy on the Korean peninsula is its greater emphasis on strength. This has a direct bearing on its position of attaching greater importance to the Korean peninsula in pursuing its aggressive Asian strategy.

As we well know, the basis of the Reagan administration's Asian strategy is to form an anti-Soviet alliance and to be actively involved in it. The focal point of the anti-Soviet alliance is Northeast Asia. That is why South Korea is regarded as important as the greatest strategic point in this region. For this reason the Reagan administration emphasizes the policy of strength in developing its policy toward the Korean peninsula.

[Yun] I think that the fact that the South Korean political situation has been unstable since the Chon Tu-hwan ring came into the political scene caused the Reagan ring to emphasize strength. Chon Tu-hwan, who was summoned to the White House ahead of others after Reagan assumed office, said that peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is closely related to peace in Northeast Asia and that because South Korea is a partner to the United States and Japan they should cooperate with one another in coping with the threat from the North. We should say that this openly speaks for the will and policy of the Reagan administration.

From such a viewpoint, the Reagan administration took a position of pursuing superiority of strength on the Korean peninsula. This position of securing superior strength is to outdo the North with strong military power and induce it to accept the two-Koreas.

[Kim] I think that such a position of the Reagan administration that places a major emphasis on securing superior strength can be most conspicuously seen in the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea, the arms buildup of the South Korean Army, and the full support for the Chon Tu-hwan system. What do you think of this?

[Ko] That is correct. In the conference he had with Chon Tu-hwan 4 years ago, Reagan assured that there was no plan to withdraw the U.S. ground troops from South Korea and guaranteed a strong support for the modernization plan of the South Korean Army. Reagan reconfirmed this during his junket to South Korea near the end of 1983. Thereafter, in order to implement this, every fiscal year, the Reagan administration has increased spendings to strengthen the combat readiness of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the South Korean Army, to reinforce the U.S. troops in South Korea, and to help South Korea militarily. For fiscal 1986 alone, it has budgeted \$228 million for foreign military sales to South Korea.

[Yun] In addition to that, the Reagan administration is massively building up the combat capability of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the South Korean Army based on the aforesaid aggressive plan and strategic policy. Last year,



it massively brought in various operational equipment and modern weapons, and recently, deployed neutron bombs for actual warfare and even nuclear backpacks near the truce line for a surprise attack. The Reagan administration is also increasing the political and economic support for the Chon Tu-hwan ring based on the so-called security-first policy.

[Son] [Passage indistinct]

[Ko] You mentioned a very important thing. As all the world knows, beginning with Reagan-Chon Tu-hwan talks, Reagan-Nakasone conference, and the Nakasone-Chon Tu-hwan secret conference, various conferences at the summit level, foreign minister-level, and ministerial level have been held one after another among South Korea, the United States, and Japan. Even those in authority have made no secret that the purpose of the conferences was military collaboration.

In a series of such conferences they confirmed that the three parties will cope with the threat from the North through strategic cooperation as a common body of destiny. More specifically, this means Japan's cooperation with South Korea in terms of security based on U.S. strategy, and South Korea-Japan military collusion.

In this connection, we should note that the plan for a joint operational system among the three parties in preparation for a so-called emergency situation on the Korean peninsula has already neared completion in a practical stage. This is a noteworthy development in view of recent moves.

[Yun] We should also pay attention to another thing. As noted before, direct military exchanges between South Korea and Japan, with the U.S. troops as the medium, are being realized. The visit by the cadets of the South Korean Military Academy to the Japanese Defense College and the visit of the South Korean Naval fleet to a Japanese port had already been realized in September 1981. The South Korean fleet's visit to a Japanese port was made under the premise that the Japanese Self-Defense Naval Forces would make a return visit to South Korea. Taking into account the above and the fact that the Japanese Self-Defense Naval Forces and the South Korean Navy participated in the [word indistinct], the Pacific rim joint military exercise in the spring of 1981, we know that the military collaboration among South Korea, the United States, and Japan to establish a common operational system has entered a very dangerous stage.

[Son] The fact that Japan has accepted the South Korean request for the \$4 billion loan for so-called security purposes represents a great step toward the triangular military alliance. In a press conference with a Japanese news agency delegation in May 1980, Chon Tu-hwan said that the loan requested by South Korea would contribute to strengthening the bulwark for the defense of Japan. I think this [words indistinct].

[Ko] That is right. In the defense white paper for 1983, they noted the non-existent arms buildup in the North and the threat from the North and made it clear that they agree with the U.S.-Asian military strategy. It is a noteworthy development that large-scale general exercises of three services of the

Japanese Self-Defense Forces, the Army, Navy, and the Air Force, have been staged in the area of Tsushima, which is very close to Pusan.

The series of moves as above means that the South Korea-Japan military collusion has been made more open and that the South Korea-U.S.-Japan military alliance has been completed and has entered a stage of beginning its function. The "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises which are staged in South Korea and its surrounding seas every year are in fact real war exercises to assimilate on the spot the triangular military alliance which has entered the stage of completion among South Korea, the United States, and Japan.

[Yun] Finally we should not fail to mention, in connection with the Reagan administration's strategy toward the Korean peninsula, that the Reagan ring's position of strength is also manifest in the stepping up of the large-scale military exercises and various provocations against the North. In South Korea today, as we have already mentioned, the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises, including the "Team Spirit" exercises, South Korean Army's military exercises of each branch of the army, and civil defense drills are continuously held. The "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises are assuming an extremely dangerous nature. No doubt they are not ordinary military exercises but are a simulated mock war and a nuclear test war for a surprise attack against the North.

Various military provocations are also being stepped up. (?Forty-thousand) cases of truce line provocations took place in 1984 alone, including the Panmunjom shooting incident on 23 December 1984.

[Ko] It is unnecessary to say that the Reagan administration's position of upholding strength is the basic cause of aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula. The nonexistent arms buildup in the North and the threat from the North which the Reagan administration babbles about is nothing but an excuse to justify their arms buildup and war provocation maneuvers.

[Kim] That is right. The facts show that the threat that exists on the Korean peninsula is not the threat of southward invasion but that of a northward invasion. The opinion at home and abroad that the first testing ground of the Reagan administration's nuclear war is limited to the Korean peninsula is far from being groundless.

In conclusion, the Reagan administration's policy toward the Korean peninsula is based on the pursuit of two-Koreas, with the backing of military power through securing military superiority. Therefore, Reagan's policy toward the Korean peninsula is consistent with the policy of arms buildup, strong support for the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial system, and continuous aggravation of situation by military threats against the North. This is the cause of the extreme tension on the Korean peninsula since the Reagan administration assumed office. Our people, therefore, should wage a vigorous and continuous anti-U.S. struggle for independence, opposing the Reagan warmonger ring's aggressive and war policy and struggling to terminate the U.S. colonial system in South Korea.

CSO: 4110/201

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SIGNIFICANCE OF RED CROSS TALKS EXAMINED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 30 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Results and Themes of the Red Cross Talks"]

[Text] The eighth session of the North-South Red Cross talks, which opened again in Seoul after a 12-year break, ended with an agreement to meet again in Pyongyang on August 27.

The North Korean representatives are returning to the North today, having completed all of their schedule of 3 nights and 4 days.

For these talks, held over the 28th and the 29th, they adopted the format of, after the two sides had explained their fundamental positions on the first day, examining on the following day the contents of what had been proposed by both sides on the first day and putting forward their views on new forms of proposals. The results of these 2 days of talks are likely to be evaluated as encouraging since, although they failed to go as far as separated families and citizens had hoped, the two sides did agree again upon fundamental principles for lessening the anguish of separated families and they agreed on the location and time of the next talks to continue discussion of substantial issues.

Because these talks have begun again after the twists and turns that followed the collapse of the seventh session of the talks in 1973, the mere sight of Red Cross representatives from the North and the South coming together in one place to engage in a dialogue arouses in many citizens around us deep emotions difficult to describe. It was a unanimous expectation that these talks, no matter how difficult they were, could not but produce substantial results and lessen the anguish of the 10 million members of separated families. Still it is impossible to hide the fear that even in this atmosphere these talks, which have just reopened after such a long time, might be broken off because of some sudden change in the situation.

Especially because, opposing our side's proposal in the first day of the talks that, considering the various issues that have piled up and piled up over the 40 years of division, we should solve them one by one, beginning in order of the easiest and the most fundamental, according to the agenda already agreed upon, the North Korean Red Cross stubbornly insisted on a blanket agreement for free travel, we are concerned that their proposal might be a tactic stemming from their hidden intention of frustrating the talks rather than having



the talks succeed. Indeed, realization of free travel, which the North Korean side stubbornly insisted again and again be decided first, is something that all our people long for. But if such a sweeping agreement can be so easily made, then is it possible that reunification is still such a difficult issue? If you want to narrow this 40 year gap, it is only common sense that before there is free travel it must first be confirmed whether the members of separated families are alive or dead and where they reside and first letters must be exchanged.

Nevertheless, unable to overcome the North Korean Red Cross's stubbornness, the South Korean Red Cross compromised in order not to hamper too much the format of the discussions and said, "If the five items on the agenda are discussed without reservations, then a comprehensive agreement may be reached." Settling upon the format of the talks despite the inefficiency of sweeping discussions, the South Korean Red Cross deserves a high evaluation of its flexible stance of one way or another making the Red Cross talks a success in order to alleviate the anguish of the separated families, rather than letting the talks break off even though there may be conflict.

The people as one deeply desire that the tragic suffering of the separated families be resolved as soon as possible, transcending ideologies and systems. Those fathers and mothers and elder and younger brothers who were separated in the tumult of the June 25th upheaval have lived the past 35 years anxiously awaiting the day they will meet again with each not even knowing for sure whether the other is alive or dead. Through a TV campaign we witnessed in reunion scenes the suffering of separated family members estimated to be more than 10 million.

The actual anxious pining by members of dispersed families for the parents and siblings they are separated from is the deep longing of flesh and blood which most likely cannot be compared to the sentimental attachment to former classmates such as that felt by the head of the North Korean Red Cross, Yi Chong-ryul, who came to Seoul as a delegate to these Red Cross Talks. Looking at it this way, though the North Korean Red Cross proposal is irrational and unreasonable, the South Korean Red Cross position of dealing with this flexibly is a manifestation of humanitarianism rooted in fraternal love.

Even if we have sweeping discussions as the North Korean Red Cross has proposed, since it is highly probable that some confusion will arise in the course of those discussions, we will experience some difficulties. Moreover, it is ridiculous to say that, if they were permitted free travel, family members who have been separated and living apart for 40 years would find each other right away when they do not even know if the person they are looking for is dead or alive.

On the contrary, the proposal by the South Korean Red Cross to try to form "hometown visiting groups" of a set size for August 15th of this year is seen both as symbolic and as providing an example of a way of coming closer together in stages. Also the North Korean Red Cross proposal that there first be an exchange of art troupes is a preposterous notion that is beyond the scope of the problems of separated families but the South Korean Red Cross took a

positive stance toward solving this issue, putting forward a revised proposal that it would do no harm to carry out these exchanges at the same time as "hometown visiting groups" are exchanged. The reaching of an agreement on the proposal to bring together working-level officials this July 15 to discuss these exchanges is a development that bodes well for success in these talks.

Inasmuch as these Red Cross talks to bring about the realization of reunions and meetings of separated families are carried out on a basis of fraternal love and the Red Cross spirit rooted in humanitarianism, there can be no political propaganda or impure objectives introduced here.

In particular, if politics is introduced into the Red Cross talks, it will result in our returning once again to the starting point without resolving any issues. It is difficult to understand the true intentions behind the North Korean Red Cross's stubborn insistence on the condition that free travel be settled first or their innermost thoughts in calling for the exchange of folk art troupes first. We demand that the North Korean Red Cross approach the July work-level meetings and the August full-scale meeting by returning to the common sense of always pushing the Red Cross talks forward and resolving issues in a Red Cross spirit without confusing the issues as was done by discussing the issue of the parliamentarians' meeting at the economic talks.

9953

CSO: 4107/188

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREA TIMES CALLS FOR SUCCESSFUL RED CROSS TALKS

SK200053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Flexibility in Red Cross Talk"]

[Text] Negotiators at a conference table are often required to make reasonable concession to each other, rather than staying glued to a one-sided argument on some specific matters at issue, so as to reach a mutually-acceptable agreement.

The ongoing working-level contacts between the South and North Korea Red Cross societies can be no exception, in this regard.

No tangible progress seems to have been made at the second session of the Red Cross working-level talks on family reunion, which was held yesterday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

At their first meeting last Monday, Red Cross representatives from both sides agreed in principle to exchange the hometown visiting groups and folk art troupes between South and North Korea sometime in September.

As yet, the North Korean delegates were reportedly adamant in their insistence on limiting the places for the "hometown visits" to Seoul and Pyongyang, on each side.

At the Panmunjom meeting yesterday, the Seoul side was said to have renewed its call that the hometown visiting groups be allowed to visit directly their native places, or at least each of the provincial seats and special cities, rather than being confined to the capital city of either side.

As to the number of personnel joining the projected art troupes, the South Korean delegates expressed their readiness to favorably respond to an earlier proposal by Pyongyang to increase it from 100 persons to about 300 for each group.

In comparison with the hometown visits by dispersed family members and relatives, the exchange of art troupes should be considered as a matter of secondary importance, in view of the primary Red Cross concern with the humanitarian campaign for family reunion being waged by Seoul and Pyongyang at this juncture.

Nevertheless, the South Korean delegates have displayed a flexible posture as to this matter, giving as much weight to the exchange of art troupes as the hometown visiting groups, in their obvious efforts to materialize the whole program.

Because of the stubborn North Korean insistence on places for hometown visitors, the atmosphere at the conference table yesterday was reported to have been rather chilled. The stiffened North Korean attitude was further reflected in its insincere response to a South Korean bid that the next working-level meeting be held next Thursday.

Notwithstanding such ups and downs at the working-level contacts, the North Korean Red Cross delegates are called upon to come up with a reasonable and flexible stance at the next meeting as much as their South Korean counterparts have displayed, so that the projected exchange of hometown visitors and art troupes may be realized as soon as possible.

CSO: 4100/658

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DJP TO HEAR REPORT ON N-S LAWMAKERS CONTACT

SK230057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Negotiations by floor leaders to normalize the operation of the National Assembly made progress yesterday as the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided to attend the on-going special house session to hear a report on South-North Korean parliamentarians contact. The development followed an agreement by party leaders Saturday to normalize the crippled operation of the New Korea Democratic Party-called session as soon as possible.

Floor leaders of the major parties agreed to hear the report in a plenary session that will determine the date for the report session. It is likely to be set for Thursday. The preliminary contact for an inter-Korean parliamentarians conference will be held at the truce village of Panmunjom at 10 a.m. today.

However, the whips failed to narrow the differences over when the extra session should go into normal operation after the rival parties were briefed on the results of the south-north contact. The current house session has been adjourned for eight consecutive days because of the DJP's boycott joined by the minor opposition Korea National Party.

DJP floor leader Rep. Yi Chong-chan said after the meeting that DJP lawmakers would be absent from the session until after the NDP's special national convention slated for 1-2 August. But, NDP floor leader Rep. Kim Tong-yong maintained the party's earlier position that the DJP lawmakers should "continuously" attend the house session after the reporting session.

As to this different stances of the two parties, Rep. Ye said, "The parties are required to readjust their separate policies on the special session which had been adopted in their caucuses." Tomorrow, the DJP will hold a caucus a few days after the fixed date for the report session, he said.

The rival parties also differed from each other in opinions on the agenda of the special session. Rep. Yi claimed that problems concerning the people's economy should be a major topic of the extra session and they should act on an amendment to the Regulation Law on Tax Reduction and Exemption as well as the government's supplementary budget bill for this year. NDP's Kim maintained that Kim Tae-chung's amnesty and current campus problems, including the prosecution probe of "Sammintu" should be tackled first of all.

The DJP had resolved earlier that it would never take part in the NDP-called session which "is against the parliamentary tradition" of bipartisan accord in opening a house session. It said it would convoke another session in August after closing the NDP session. The crippled operation of the special session will continue until 13 August if the DJP keeps boycotting it. The National Assembly Law provides that an extra session is to go on for 30 days unless the house specifies its duration in the form of a resolution. Speaker Yi Chae-hyong leaders of the three major political parties agreed Saturday to normalize the crippled operation of the National Assembly at the earliest possible date.

CSO: 4100/658

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON SOUTH'S SUPPRESSION OF LABOR MOVEMENT

SK090143 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 4 Jul 85

[NODONG SINMUN 5 July commentary: "Tyrannical Attack on the Labor Movement"]

[Text] Timed with the tyrannical, reactionary offensives on the campuses, the suppression of the labor movement in South Korea is becoming harsher with each passing day.

As has been reported, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently committed an outrage of mobilizing hooligans to raid the sit-in by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company, who rose up to oppose the suppression of their trade union, and by the workers of the Puhungsa Company and the Karibong Electronics Plant, who turned out in a struggle in solidarity with the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company. They have also done violence to the workers.

Also, the ring committed a truculent atrocity of arresting nearly 40 workers from those three companies alone--the Daewoo Apparel Company, the Puhungsa Company, and the Sonil Textile Company.

It is said that the puppets also arrested 26 students of Seoul National University who were encouraging the struggle by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company at the scene of the workers' sit-in.

Hooligans indiscriminately beat workers by brandishing wooden clubs and iron pipes and inflicted severe or slight injuries upon numerous people, while breaking into the scene of the sit-in and jumping from and onto buildings. In view of their skill in suppression, there is speculation that the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized the notorious airborne troops, who submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood, dressing them in civilian clothing.

The puppets also arrested workers of various companies and five workers of the Hyosong Mulsan Company, including the company's trade union chairman, who staged a sit-in struggle by occupying the office of the director of the central district office of the puppet Labor Ministry to support and encourage the struggle by the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company. This means that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has entered a wholesale offensive of oppression aimed at obliterating the labor movement, as well as the students' struggle, while placing South Korea virtually under martial law.



South Korean workers, including the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company, rose up in the struggle, demanding guarantee of the basic rights of workers, the abolition of evil labor laws, an end to suppression of trade unions, and the lifting of the freeze on wages. These demands, being demands for the basic rights of workers and for their vital rights for survival, are totally just and can never be regarded as a cause for crimes.

Far from meeting the workers' just demands, the Chon Tu-hwan ring caused new bloodshed and quashed the struggle (?barbarously) by mobilizing the specially-trained hooligans, thereby revealing once again to the entire world its ugly nature as the group of fascist hangmen who only know guns and bayonets, and as enemies who have turned their back on the people.

As stressed by the South Korean workers, those who should be punished in South Korea are not the workers but the Chon Tu-hwan ring. While usurping power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored as if it would realize justice, a welfare society, and liberation from poverty, meeting the people's demands. But the ring's remarks were only empty talk. In actuality, it has not met any of the people's demands.

Far from meeting the demand for abolishing the evil labor laws, which the workers, including Chon Tae-il, called for by even burning themselves to death, the puppets have trampled underfoot all basic rights of the workers, including the three labor rights, by changing the laws concerning trade unions for the worse and have placed work organizations under the government's patronage by forcibly disbanding trade unions which the workers organized with their own efforts.

Behind the facade of the welfare policy, the puppets have exercised the policy of giving first consideration to large conglomerates, which provide them with political funds and increase their private fortune, thereby reducing the workers to talking machines that increase the fortune of the foreign monopolistic capitalists and comprador plutocrats.

While the men on the list of the 30 biggest plutocrats in South Korea are leading a resplendent daily life, enjoying a large turnover in sales amounting to 76 percent of the gross national product, the absolute majority of the workers are suffering from starvation wages which are less than one-fifth of the minimum cost of living. What has further aggravated such a phenomenon of the rich getting richer and the poor poorer is the so-called welfare policy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Therefore, how can the South Korean workers not call for the rights to survival the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is driving them into a dead end of life?

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to describe South Korea's labor movement as the result of so-called instigation by those who, having experience in staging dissident struggle, sought jobs under disguised personal status. This is a cunning sophistry fabricated to justify its truculent and miscreant suppression by guns and bayonets.



South Korea, where the youths and students calling for democracy are put into jails and the workers demanding the right to survival have to shed blood under the fascist guns and bayonets, is really a place of fascism. It is the world's shame to see such a place of confusion and disorder exist even at the end of the 20th century.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is appalled at the ever-intensifying anti-imperialist, antipuppet struggle by the youths, students, and people, has been trying, with a knife, to nip the labor movement in the bud, a movement which has recently shown a new tendency, in particular, the tendency toward combination of the labor movement and the movement by the youths and the students, and to maintain its power, while showing concern about the labor movement and the combination of the labor movement and the movement by the youths and the students. However, guns and bayonets are never all-powerful.

As soon as the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company began staging the sit-in struggle protesting against the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's atrocity of suppressing their trade union and arresting the trade union members, the workers of the Hyosong Mulsan Company, the Karibong Electronics Plant, the Puhungsa Company, the Sonil Textile Company, and the Songwon Iron Works staged solidarity strike, sit-in, and demonstration struggles all together. Struggle is being intensified in various parts of South Korea, including Seoul and Pusan, and in all sectors.

The South Korean workers, who have been enlightened to their class-related position, will stage dogged struggle until their demands are met by firmly uniting and more closely consolidating their ranks.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately release the illegally arrested workers and step down from power as demanded by the South Korean people.

CSO: 4110/201

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPRESSION OF WORKING INTELLECTUALS DENOUNCED

SK150619 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 9 July, the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated an atrocity by searching the house of Yun Hyon-suk, a 27-year old who carried out labor movement activities in the Kuro Industrial Complex while working in the Sokwang Company after graduating from Seoul National University, on charges of violating the National Security Law and the Minor Offence Law.

Prior to this, on 8 July it cast a dragnet to arrest Sin Sang-chom, a 26-year old woman who worked at the Daewoo Apparel Company after graduating from the Seoul Teachers' College, and Min Kyong-ok who was expelled from the Seoul Teachers' College on a charge of behind-the-scenes manipulation of the sit-in at the Daewoo Apparel Company.

Some time ago, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raided the sit-in struggle of the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company for the rights to existence, for democracy, and for human rights by mobilizing plainclothes policemen and hooligans and using violence, and inflicted serious and light injuries upon several dozen workers. It then arrested some 40 of them.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's continuous suppression of university graduate workers shows that its repression of the labor movement is being perpetrated with a new aspect.

As is known, the workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company struggled, in demanding insurance of workers' basic rights, abolition of the evil labor law, and an end to trade union suppression. Their demands are just by all means and spring from their vital demands in life.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is cruelly suppressing college graduate intellectual youths, raving that they are camouflaged workers who instigated the struggle of the workers at the Kuro Industrial Complex and the ringleaders who caused labor-management disputes and social unrest.

Its remarks are indeed a nonsensical sophistry. The fact that the workers of the Kuro Industrial Complex rose in struggle is aimed at recovering their rights to existence, democracy, and human rights. The suppressed intellectual youths mingled with the workers to raise their consciousness of truth by sharing sorrow and difficulties with them. Therefore, their acts cannot constitute any crime.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested and is searching for the intellectual youths working in the complex under an unjust pretext is aimed at blocking their antigovernment struggle of truth and from encouraging them to correctly see the antipopular policies of the ruling authorities.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is afraid most of the masses of workers and peasants becoming class conscious. It is attempting to make them slaves who permanently obey its nation-selling treacherous and antipopular policies by strengthening its suppression and obstructing them from becoming enlightened and awakened. Thus, it is scheming to crush the labor movement so that it will not be staged again. However, the more the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist suppression is strengthened, the fiercer the resistance struggle of the masses will become and only the downfall of Chon Tu-hwan himself will result.

Chon Tu-hwan should not forget the lessons of history of how Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, former dictators, suffered disgraceful ruins after the people's stern judgment while adhering to fascist suppression in later part of the period of their power.

Chon Tu-hwan should stop fascist suppression of them even now, should release the patriotic students and workers he arrested and imprisoned, and should immediately step down from power.

CSO: 4110/201

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

USIS INCIDENT, IMPACTS REVIEWED

Seoul, HANGUK ILBO in Korean 26 May 85 p 3

[Edited by Cho Myong-ku and Kim Sang-hi]

[Text] Although the incident of the seizure of the United States Information Service [USIS] by college students has now passed the critical stage, it certainly was an unexpected storm even for the National Assembly and the political parties, which were feverishly engaged in interpellation. Coincidentally, the National Assembly was at the height of fiery exchanges between the ruling and opposition party legislators on the Kwangju incident during the interpellation on political issues. Accordingly, because of the sudden outbreak of the seizure incident, some people even suspected a possible linkage, either accidental or planned, between the "indoor" and "outdoor" politics.

In consequence, "indoor" politics absorbed the voice from "outdoor" and engaged in impassioned debates in the plenary session of the National Assembly on the 24th and at the meeting of the Culture and Information Committee. Also the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], the Korea National Party [KNP], and the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] showed great concern about the incident and sought a resolution for the incident. Thus, because of this incident, in a sense, the political community moved from "indoors" to "outdoors" and back.

Even though the ruling and opposition parties had different views on the incident, they were in agreement in their demand that the solution to the problem to be left to "indoor" politics.

In other words, what they demanded was that since the issue has been taken up by the National Assembly, the students should lift the siege first and then wait.

It is more appropriate to say that the points of view of the ruling and opposition parties on the recent incident contrast more than they differ.

We could feel this after having seen the statements and comments issued by the spokesmen of both parties prior to the opening of the plenary session of the National Assembly on the 24th.

In his testimony, Prime Minister No Sin-yong indicated that the government would respond sternly by repeatedly saying, "regardless of the reason, any violent group action which rejects lawful procedures cannot be tolerated."

The basic point of view of the government and the ruling party was that while they did not entirely rule out the possibility that the demonstrators might have been receptive to communism, they cannot tolerate the use of physical force.

In contrast, the position of the NKDP was that there was no basis to label them receptive to communism, and since the incident was basically caused by the government's failure to come up with the truth about the Kwangju incident, the government and the ruling party should assume primary responsibility and further all politicians must also fully realize their joint responsibility.

Immediately following the plenary session on the 24th, the National Assembly called a meeting of its Culture and Information Committee. It thus showed a positive gesture to bring the USIS incident "indoors."

Even though it was certain that the DJP should have a greater concern about this incident than the opposition party, it appeared agonized internally over the incident without making a public announcement of the finding by going through the formality of holding a policy meeting.

The party officials have held a few informal meetings, and the statement issued by the party spokesman was the entirety of the expression of its official attitude.

Since the student question was compounded by the diplomatic question, the party officials were extremely cautious. Such an attitude of the DJP contrasted with that of the NKDP which had held lively policy meetings, including even late night political affairs council meetings.

The verbal attack on the DJP by the NKDP during the interpellation meant that the DJP was attacked from within and from without in connection with the Kwangju incident.

By making up the party's position on the Kwangju incident far in advance, the DJP prepared itself for the opening of the new session of the National Assembly; however, its position was basically a defensive one, and it would hit back if hit.

Touched off by the recent incident, when the question of the Kwangju incident came to the fore, on top of the NKDP's concentrated pursuit of the truth about the Kwangju incident during the interpellation in the National Assembly, the DJP appeared to be at a loss.

When the Culture and Information Committee of the National Assembly, which was to handle the recent incident, was scheduled to convene on the afternoon of the 24th at the request of NKDP, around 9 o'clock on the afternoon immediately following the plenary session of the National Assembly, the key party officials

of the DJP held a meeting for about an hour, presided by the party chairman, No Tae-u. One of the participants revealed that he felt "hopeless." They looked distressed.

In this connection, as the rumour that the floor leader, Yi Chong-chan, who consented to the calling of the meeting of the Culture and Information Committee, was criticized by his fellow party men, spread among the opposition circle, it looked as if the DJP's response to the surprise attack was sluggish.

But, as the plenary session of the National Assembly opened in the afternoon, the opposition party wholly devoted its questions to the recent incident, and quickly went over such questions as the nature, the plan, and how to resolve it. Some even expressed their concern over whether it had any connection with the opposition circles.

In this connection, a party official expressed his regret that the DJP did not go through this problem during the 11th National Assembly.

It appears that the recent incident has left a very deep scar in the opposition circles, including the NKDP. There is a premonition that the incident will leave a dark shadow particularly behind the NKDP and the CPD, and that the shadow will likely stay with them for a long time.

If this shadow is to be erased, the NKDP and CPD may have to go through invisible pain for a while. Their frantic attempts to heal the wound would burden the government and the ruling party greatly. In consequence, there is a strong possibility that future political development will take a zigzag course with a larger angle than before.

In fact, for the NKDP, as a result of the outbreak of the recent incident on the second day of its interpellation in the National Assembly, it could unexpectedly come to take advantage of the government and ruling party's unpreparedness.

Since the NKDP suddenly emerged under the slogan of toughness and with the broad support of the dissident forces "in a broad sense" in the general election, the burden on its supporting forces has been also very great.

But, since it is a public party, it was in agony because it could not possible represent all the demands of its supporters. Accordingly, in fact, it was obsessed with a fear that it might be criticized by its supporters as being a "party of limited asset management."

Moreover, because of complex internal reasons like a "carrying-in system party," it was much more difficult to operate.

In view of the NKDP's activities following the outbreak of the recent incident, a sign of "anguished" was quite visible. The NKDP's state was evidenced by the fact that Party President Yi Min-u conferred with the two Kims at the CPD on the morning of the 24th, 1 day after the outbreak of the incident, to deal with the situation and also by the fact that the political affairs council meeting



ended without reaching a decision on its clearly definable position after a 2 hour late night meeting.

In the end, the NKDP was compelled to settle with the least common multiple rather than the greatest common factor.

The fact that in the statement of spokesman Hong Sa-duk, who clarified the ultimate position of the party on the 25th, the NKDP unexpectedly showed a moderate approach rather than a hard-line position, should be viewed as a testimony to this situation.

For the NKDP, both the Kwangju incident and the recent incident were issues that "it could neither eat up nor abandon since they are too good to throw away." The CDP was even more so.

After two meetings on the 24th and one meeting on the 25th between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, the co-chairmen of CDP, they only came up with the decision to take a cautious attitude in view of the importance of the nature of the incident. No specific proposals have been made. Such an attitude implies that even though the recent incident was a fatal blow to the government and the ruling party, it was at the same time a tremendous burden on them as well.

Both Prime Minister No Sin-yong and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which had to develop a measure to deal with the situation while conducting negotiations with the United States, had to go through double agonies caused by the interpellation of the National Assembly and the USIS incident.

It appeared that the United States did not wish to see from the very inception a forcible eviction of the sit-in demonstrators by the Korean police force. Word was circulating in the Central Government Building that as a way to disperse the sit-in student demonstrators, the United States government had requested our government to assure that the students would not be punished after their dispersal.

But, our government angrily responded that it was nonsensical for a sovereign government to let violators of the law go unpunished simply because of their student status.

In the case of Prime Minister No, who was actually in charge of resolving the case, perhaps because of his having been an experienced career diplomat with much knowledge about the United States and who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs, and perhaps because of his official background as head of the National Safety and Planning Agency, which handles the nation's top secret matters, the US Embassy concurred the perfectly logical explanations given by him. Thus, it was reported that the U.S. Embassy played the role of catalyzer to speed-up the resolution of the incident.

Yi Won-kyong, Foreign Minister, Yi Sang-ok, Deputy Foreign Minister, and Pak Kun-u, Chief of the United States Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which received the report from the head of the Public Security Headquarters,

Pak Pae-kun, stayed up through the night, conferred with the U.S. Embassy on telephone, and frequently reported on the situation to high government authorities. It played a role of a "window."

Unlike other government agencies including the police, from the beginning, the Foreign Ministry confidently assured that the police would never be mobilized in resolving the case.

The background of such an assurance was that first of all as the American ambassador's request is required if police power is to be used to disperse the demonstrators, the Foreign Ministry obviously had read the feeling of the U.S. side that it would not go along with our suggestion of using the police.

For 2 days, the 23rd and the 24th, the Foreign Ministry conferred mainly with the second man, Minister Cleveland of the U.S. Embassy, about the way to deal with the situation. Immediately preceding Prime Minister No's meeting with American Ambassador Walker, Deputy Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok had conferred with Minister Cleveland.

Another reason behind the Foreign Ministry's assurance that there would not be a forceful dispersion of the demonstrators was that the officials in charge of foreign relations were greatly concerned about the possible damage to Korea's image abroad. Even though the nature of the incident deserved to be denounced, they were worried about the possible blackening of our government's image in case the siege was lifted through force of arms.

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CSO: 4107/192



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

'Samminu' Members Arrested

SK190128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "'Sammin' Activist Students"]

[Text] All advocates of national security and liberal democracy were shocked yesterday by the prosecutor's announcement that members of the "Sammin Struggle Committee" have been arrested for acts benefiting Communist North Korea. In an interim report on the arrests, the Prosecutor General's Office said 56 committee affiliates had been arrested with 23 others being searched for.

The office said 13 persons are suspected of violating the National Security Law, the first such case since liberalization measures were taken on college campuses last year. This indicates the seriousness of the charges against the suspects.

Many persons seem to have thought student activists are merely idealists who lean toward the left. Now this is quite wrong as we notice that their tactics, as revealed by the prosecutors, have been identical with North Korea's revolutionary lines against this republic. The extremists, according to the report, have masterminded violent demonstrations both on and off campus including the seizure of the USIS library. They advocate struggle between classes--the Communist notion of revolution.

Their radical slogans are said to have gone beyond simply opposing the incumbent government--they deny our liberal democratic system itself. This accounts for the suspects' pro-Communist acts benefiting the Pyongyang regime.

So many lives were lost to repel North Korean invaders during the 1950-1953 Korean War, yet the Communists remain unabated in their goal to communize the south, despite their smokescreen of peace gestures. Under no circumstances should we allow ourselves to become vulnerable to such northern threats because of student gullibility.

The prosecutors said that "impure" organizations are suspected of pulling strings behind the "Sammin" front. If they are not pro-Communists they should refrain from agitating students to achieve their political aims. The fall of South Vietnam a decade ago taught us one clear lesson: a nation's communization serves no one's interests, including those of its dupes.

It is, however, fortunate that the number of radical activists is extremely small, relative to our total college population. All sincere students must be protected from the radicals' agitation. Society as a whole must become more aware of its responsibility in this effort. The government needs to be resolute in thwarting any elements detrimental to our security efforts for national survival.

The roundup of the "Sammin" suspects should be made an occasion for preventing any bona fide idealistic pursuits from being exploited by the Communists.

#### Professors, Parents Discuss Problems

SK190151 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Faculty members of universities are holding dialogue with parents, requesting their cooperation in reining in violent student activism.

Mindful of possible upsurge of student demonstrations in the upcoming fall semester, the professors are making most of the current vacation period, when activism usually subsides.

In the dialogue, professors also discuss the problem of students in connection of making money from side jobs and employment after graduation.

In the case of Seoul National University, faculty members have already completed a round of visit to the provincial areas.

Attended by President Yi Hyon-chae and professors with portfolios, the meeting took place in Cheju, Taegu, Pusan, Chinju, Chongju, Taejon, Kwangju, Chonju and Chunchon.

The parents were said to have expressed "grave concern" on the reported radical development of student activism in recent days.

They asked school authorities to let them have a clear idea of student activism and rural activities, professors said.

The parents also questioned on the school grant system and problems concerning students changing majors.

Unlike other institutions, Korea University set up a plan to hold a meeting with alumni and parents of students during the vacation. But it dropped the plan to include graduates because gathering of alumnus was found to be difficult in the vacation period.

Yet the school has sent home correspondence two times, seeking parental cooperation in promoting a studious atmosphere on campus.

Outgoing SNU President Comments

SK230131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] "I think I have done my level best. I am not remorseful," said Yi Hyon-chae, shortly after he was relieved of the presidency of Seoul National University Sunday.

Yi said he talked with the deans of SNU colleges Saturday morning on ways of easing the controversy arising from the handling of seven students now being tried for their roles in the seizure in May of the USIS library.

"They supported the decision by senior professors to suspend the seven students from school indefinitely," Yi said.

The decision was reportedly in conflict with the attitude of the Ministry of Education that the students be subject to tougher academic sanctions.

The conflict, it seems, led Yi to tender resignation. Yi, however, said, "I don't think the controversy was the only reason for my resignation."

He said the students' raid on the USIS was so shocking that he had to be held accountable for the incident. "I felt heavily responsible for the shocking incident which resulted in the resignation of the justice minister."

Since he assumed the presidency of the state-run university in October, 1983, Yi said he has experienced numerous difficulties.

In particular, he said, the expelling of representatives of the SNU student council in October last year annoyed him.

A large number of students, angered about the action, boycotted mid-term exams. More than 6,000 policemen moved onto the school campus to restore campus order.

Yi transferred to the prestigious university from Pusan National University in April 1961. He has since served as dean of student affairs and dean of the college of social sciences. In 1980, he became university vice president, a post which he held for three years and two months.

Touching on campus unrest, Yi appealed to the students to show self-restraint. "In times of difficulty, the students should exercise a great deal of self-restraint and abide by the instructions of their professors in order to strengthen campus autonomy."

He urged the students to devote most of their energies to their studies and to character-building.

Yi said he spends much of his "leisurely" time writing a book on finance. He graduated from SNU's department of economics in 1948. He said he wants to resume teaching.

### SNU Presidency Change

SK230111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] University authorities are bristling up over the sudden replacement of Seoul National University President Yi Hyon-chae since the replacement is associated with the punishment of the students now on trial in connection with the seizure of the library at U.S. Information Service.

Korea, Sunggyunkwan, Sogang and Yonsei Universities are racking their brains over the degree of punishment.

Meanwhile, the Education Ministry is to hold a meeting with presidents of 11 major universities in Seoul Sunday, in which the ministry will reveal the government's position regarding the punishment of students as well as its position on campus autonomy.

The meeting will be followed by another conference attended by the presidents of all higher learning institutions early next month.

It was learned that former SNU president Yi would not budge from his position that it was difficult to oust the seven students standing trial now. The disciplinary committees of the respective colleges at SNU have already decided to suspend them for "indefinite period."

Universities whose students are now on trial on the same charges in connection with the USIS library seizure presently await punishment from SNU as a model to follow.

Meanwhile, the ministry is preparing tough guidelines for universities to use violent student activists.

A ministry source said if universities fail to be responsible and keep campus order, there is no other way than help from "outside" to maintain campus order.

### Tackling Student Problems

SK240141 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "University President"]

[Text] Arousing acute public concern was the abrupt reshuffle of the president of Seoul National University, the most prestigious higher learning institution in the country, which was reportedly effected for the school's failure to follow the Education Ministry directives to sternly punish radical student activists.

Regrettably, since May 1979, three heads of the national university quit their post before their respective four-year tenure expired, in the vortex of campus disturbances caused by anti-government students.

It is apparent that the government has begun to employ a tough-line policy in coping with sociopolitical unrest, including students radicalism and militant labor protests.

The post of university president, symbolic of academic authority, intellectuality and liberty, is supposed to be respected by society as a whole.

Though there is no denying that the university presidents in our society face an enormously painstaking and difficult situation in performing their duties, they ought to maintain their sublime authority and prestige.

Accordingly, the president and professors of a national university, though technically government employees, are expected to deal with academic and student affairs in a way different from that ordinary officials take in managing administrative works.

It is hoped that the university authorities and faculty members as well keep up their efforts, renewing their resolve, to tackle student problems by their hands to the maximum possible extent and sustain the cardinal program for campus autonomy, which the government itself has said would be continuously pursued.

#### Antigovernment Circular

SK240201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The National Police Headquarters yesterday arrested nine people, all recent university graduates, on charges of the publication of an anti-government circular titled "Kippal"--[flag].

"Kippal," which the government authorities view as the principal guide for radical student activism, has been in circulation among student activists in universities including Seoul National University, according to police.

Police earlier arrested two students in connection with the publication of the "impure" literatures. One of the two students was learned to be the son of former vice National Assembly speaker Rep. Yun Gil-chung of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The nine people, charged with violation of the National Security Law, are accused of having aided two students in collecting materials for the booklet and distributing it on campuses, police said.

The nine arrested are said to have engaged in a labor movement after graduation from colleges, according to police.

The arrest warrants for them were requested "in secret" by prosecutor Kim Won-chi of the Seoul District Prosecution and issued by senior judge Pak Man-ho.



The Seoul District Prosecution, meanwhile, is investigating any possible connection between those involved in Kippal and Sammintu.

The results of its probe will be made public around 20 August, when the final report on investigating into the Sammintu student activists' body is expected to be released.

In an interim report made on 18 July, the prosecution claimed that it was "sympathetic to communism and served the interests of the enemy." It added that it would continue to probe the possible link with other bodies.

#### USIS Intruders Release Demanded

SK180058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The Chongno Police Station yesterday referred to a summary court five relatives of defendants involved in the May 23-26 seizure of the USIS library in Seoul.

The five were charged with holding an illegal rally near the Kwanghwamun Intersection Monday afternoon. They include Mrs Kim Yong-cha, 44, an aunt of Yi Chong-hun, a Korea University student currently under detention for his alleged role in the library occupation.

The five, along with 15 others, were held by police in front of the Kwanghwamun Police Substation where they staged a demonstration, demanding the release of 20 college students now on trial for involvement in the three-day seizure of the USIS library.

Police released the remaining 15 persons Tuesday after issuing them warnings.

During the protest rally, the 20 demonstrators briefly clashed with riot police as they tried to march toward the U.S. Embassy.

#### Ewha Student Arrested

SK180113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Miss Han Sin-cha, 21, a senior of Ewha Womans University who is the chairman of the student council, was arrested by police yesterday for having played a leading role in staging student demonstrations on 10 occasions since April.

Miss Han, charged with violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations, was charged by the Seoul metropolitan police headquarter as having participated in various anti-government rallies.



### Dealing With Student Activism

SK180111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] If there is any message in recent government moves, it is that the government will be heavyhanded against student activism that tries to overthrow the establishment by illegal means.

The government replaced the justice minister Tuesday, for having failed to maintain order in the courtroom during the trial of 20 students indicted for the sit-in protest at the U.S. Information Service library.

The Education Ministry released a white paper Tuesday, charging student activism with being exceptionally violent, which it said can in no way be regarded as act befitting the image of students.

Observers are of the opinion that the government will turn to offensive, wriggling itself from the defensive stance on the violent student activism.

Despite the national holiday in observance of the Constitution Day yesterday, ranking prosecutors huddled together to chart out future course of action regarding the trial of the USIS sit-in case.

They shared the opinion that courtroom order should be buttressed for it is the last fortress of law and order.

According to informed sources, the prosecution authorities will take criminal action against anyone making mess of the courtroom order. According to the sources, charges of contempt of court and obstruction of official function will be in store for them.

It was learned that the prosecutors made a review of all the legal aspects concerning the controversial trial in case it is carried out behind the closed-door.

### Students Suspended

SK190101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University (SNU) yesterday decided to suspend seven students who were affiliated with the "Sammin Struggle Committee" for an indefinite period.

The state-run university took the step in a meeting of faculty members held shortly after the Office of Prosecutor General made an interim report on the investigation conducted into the student activist group.

The seven students include Ham Un-kyong, 22, senior and chairman of the Sammin group, and Yi Chi-son, 21, a junior majoring in physics. The seven are among the 13 SNU students involved in the seizure of the USIS library in Seoul in late May. The faculty meeting did not decide on the academic sanctions against the remaining 6 students.

Korea University also held an extraordinary meeting of deans and decided to leave the question of sanctioning its Sammin students in the hands of Kim Sung-pok, dean of student affairs.

Yonsei University held a faculty meeting for an hour to discuss how to penalize students involved in the Sammin group. However, the meeting failed to reach a conclusion, school officials said.

#### Students Referred to Court

SK190122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police yesterday referred two Seoul National University students to a summary court for their role in Monday's street demonstration.

U Han-ki, 19, and Chon Song-tak, 19, were apprehended by police Monday afternoon when they demonstrated in Namyong-dong, Yongsan-gu, with other students demanding the release of 20 students currently on trial for having occupied the USIS library in late May.

#### Stronger Government Urged

SK200041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jul 85 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, maintained yesterday that the people desire to have a strong government and a strong ruling party.

Presiding over a meeting of the party's Central Executive Council, No also said that DJP lawmakers should spearhead efforts to prevent the circulation of groundless rumors "that do the nation and society a lot of harm."

The committee decided to step up its publicity activities to help the people have a "true" understanding of what the "Sammin" Struggle Committee is about.

It also revised part of the party's regulations to clear the way for the creation of ad hoc panels to deal exclusively with labor and campus issues.

#### Pusan University Students Sentenced

SK231001 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Pusan, Korea, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--The Pusan District Criminal Court Tuesday handed down prison terms, ranging from one and a half years to two years, for four Pusan National University students found guilty of violating laws governing assembly and demonstrations.

The students allegedly staged anti-government campus demonstrations five times between 1 and 7 April, protesting President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to the United States 24-29 April.

In a violent torch demonstration on the evening of 9 April, they threw stones at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, breaking a large window.

The prosecutor's office originally demanded jail terms ranging from two to three years for the demonstrators.

Three of the students--Kwon Yong-tae, Kwon So-yong and So Chong-a--received one-and-a-half-year terms, and Chong Kwang-mo was sentenced to two years in prison.

#### Students Protest Government Action

SK240157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] About 200 Yonsei University students held an hour-long rally on their campus around noon yesterday, denouncing what they termed "suppression of the democratization movement."

The labelling of the "Sammin Struggle Committee" as a pro-Communist body is simply a pretext for crushing the students' movement, the protesters claimed.

The students also demanded the immediate release of the students and workers under arrest for organizing or participating in recent campus disturbances and strikes at factories.

Meanwhile, about 150 students of Sungkyunkwan University staged a protest for about 20 minutes on campus in the afternoon, pressing for the release of arrested students. They also demanded that the "campus-suppression" policy should cease.

#### Prison Actions Protested

SK240159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Defense lawyers for the student defendants in the USIS case yesterday demanded that the Seoul prison authorities' measure of banning them from reading, exercising and meeting their parents is a violation of their human rights and should be immediately withdrawn.

The Seoul Prison took punitive steps against the students after they created a courtroom chaos in the first hearing on 15 July.

The lawyers sent letters of protest to the justice minister, the chief prosecutor of the Seoul District Prosecution and the director of the prison.

At least two of the students, including Ham Un-kyong, who led the four-day seizure of the U.S. facility, are on a hunger strike in protest of the ban, according to the lawyers.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EFFECTS OF TWO PARTY SYSTEM EXAMINED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Yi Song-chun]

[Text] The public dissolution of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] provides advance warning of a great reordering of the political situation, of course, as well as of a global change in the political order.

This is because the collapse of the DKP, which was a third political party, gave rise to a domino-like pattern and the backwash is expected to have a linkage effect on the fourth party, the National Korea Party [NKP] as well.

Accordingly, the prospect is that the political management system will be reconstituted from a system with "one government party and three opposition parties" to one with "one government party and one opposition party," and it is clear that the political order will change from the former multiparty system to a two-party system.

To put it simply, it seems that the multiparty system, which made its first appearance as the Fifth Republic got underway, is returning to its point of origin, the two-party system that existed prior to the 11th National Assembly, after slightly more than 4 years of operation.

Of course, this reversion to a two-party system was foreseen after the general election of 12 February, it is true, but what is the behind-the-scenes reason for such a sudden reversion of the political structure?

What is the reason behind the fact that the DKP, which occupied the position of the first ranking opposition party, with 88 seats in the 11th National Assembly, had no choice but to be absorbed in a precipitous absorption and merger without even first forming a negotiating organization in the National Assembly?

Everyone is also interested to see whether the political winds will not become harsher, now that the mediating and fine tuning role played by the third and fourth parties--like that of the suspended weights in a clock--is lost from the two party system.

First, the reasons for the trend toward a reverse current in the multiparty system that was the basic structure of the political order under the Fifth Republic can be found in the following several areas.

One reason is the favorable predisposition of the people toward the two party system.

Actually, there has been a clear tendency of this kind in a number of opinion surveys.

This can easily be verified in the propensity, in the history of political parties in our country, for there to be one government party and one opposition party in national elections--the Liberal Party versus the Democratic Party, the Democratic Republican Party versus (in turn) the Civil Rule Party, the Mass Party, and the New Democratic Party, and the Democratic Justice Party versus the DKP and the New Democratic Party.

Of course, there may be different views on the question of where this favorable predisposition began.

However, the fact that our political parties existed in a conservative political party system lacking any ideological differences between government and opposition parties, and the fact that they have experienced elections under a two-party system for nearly 30 years, can be said to have strengthened this favorable predisposition toward the two-party system in general.

Also, in another respect, one may make the analysis that a psychology of anti-pathology among the citizens concerning a self-protective political plan may also have served to expedite the shift to a two-party system.

To put it differently, an improper understanding of the multi-party system may perhaps have been projected among the citizens, rather than a correct understanding.

Actually, it was a natural thing for the situation to have been extremely negatively reflected in language such as "first, second and third companies," or "flagship and subordinate ships" which had become synonymous with the multi-party system.

This in turn was even able to give rise to the twisted interpretation that the multiparty system was, in the end, just a political strategem, an expedient political device to dissipate the focus and energy of the opposition forces. The only regret is that the multiparty system, which had as its goal a government by discussion, with dialogue and harmony, was abandoned in mid-course before being given a chance to exercise its proper function, namely liquidating the confrontation between darkness and light that might be said to be the evil of the two-party system.

Next, as for the precipitous fall of the DKP, it may be possible to shed light on the matter in several respects, as follows.

First, the internal weakness of the party from its inception, a weakness in legitimacy which caused it to be variously described as the "made-up party," or the "trusteeship party," is an issue in itself.

Here, it cannot be denied that the excessively spiritless political posture of the leadership worked as a rising factor in the public dissolution of the party.

Second, there is the combined political dynamic of the NDP and the KDP.

Actually, with respect to political status, the out-of-power politicians and the NDP led the DKP in status. In contrast, from the perspective of political reality, the DKP actually held a position superior to that of the out-of-power politicians and the DNP.

Had the DKP been numerically superior as a result of the last general election, the DKP's hypothetical legitimacy probably would have been able to firm up its position with a genuine legitimacy.

However, the numerical inferiority manifested as a result of the general election seems to have caused a complete loss, not only of status, but of political advantage as well.

Third, there is the view that the sudden change in the political environment as a whole may have brought with it the rapid demise of the DKP.

Some might make the excuse that those powers that led the political situation failed to size up the situation very well, or that they were too hasty in laying out their mosaic pattern, and that their failure originated from this.

It goes without saying that the winds of cooperation between the two Kims--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--was all the more effective as these three factors exerted increasing influence.

In other words, the actual role as godfathers of the opposition bloc of the two Kims--the two who had found it difficult to get close to actual politics--became more manifest because of the increasing effects of the surrounding environment.

If that is the case, it is a matter of interest whether the future political winds will blow more strongly, and what will be the strategy of response of the DJP, which holds power.

In actuality, the political temperature has abruptly gone up, and the prospect is that following the return to the two-party system the political temperature will boil up even higher.

And it may be foreseen that this will be accompanied by inescapable and negative side effects, to the extent that the political temperature rises.

Moreover, the 100-plus seats (more than one third the total) that the NKDP is predicted to get will not only be enough to block constitutional revision, but



it is also enough for the opposition party, on its own, to call for a meeting of the National Assembly or to make a motion for dissolution of the cabinet.

Accordingly, the DJP seems to be preparing a variety of plans to manage the political situation.

One of these seems to be the four principles for National Assembly management prepared by the DJP's central committee on 29 March.

Of the four principles, one in particular may be said to be the backbone for the party's political management plans. Item four says "All political matters are to be decided within the framework of the constitutional order and by the principles of parliamentary politics, in which the National Assembly and the political parties are the principal actors. In accordance with the expectations of the people, the support of extra-parliamentary politics and politics of violence are rejected."

At first glance, this seems to be an abstract formulation, but between the lines of the text one may find a number of matters of significance.

One is the boundary limit set for political objectives in the phrase "the framework of the constitutional order," and the standard for selection of political objectives in the rejection of extra-parliamentary politics.

It is possible to interpret this, broadly, to mean that there can be no yielding, even of a single step or of a single inch, against assertions that deny, in whole or in part, the legitimacy of the present system; but that apart from that, any kind of discussion is acceptable.

Taking this into consideration, one can anticipate that the DJP side, rather than showing an ossified and rigid position concerning pending political questions, beginning with open debate, is likely to come out in offensive stance politically.

At the same time, one might observe that there is room for discussion on core demands being set forth by the NKDP, such as the pardon of and restoration of civil rights to Kim Tae-chung and the problem of political detainees.

And, though there is no clear explanation concerning the reference to extra-parliamentary politics, it is understood that it is aimed at the council for the Promotion of Democracy jointly led by the two Kims.

At any rate, as the political temperature rises with the shift to two-party management of the political situation, prospects are that relations between government and opposition parties will become even sharper.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY VIEWS NKDP FACTIONS' MOVES TOWARD LEADERSHIP

SK180158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Yun Chang-chung]

[Text] Factions of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party are desperately maneuvering to seek support from national convention delegates in preparation for the possible vote showdown on the party presidency.

The most powerful Kim Yong-sam faction is spurring up to intensify its organization to have party president Yi Min-u reelected in the convention early next month.

Kim Chae-kwang, a minor faction boss, is scheduled to hold a press conference this morning to announce his intention to run for the party presidency.

In spite of the political agreement Monday between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on the reelection of Yi, Rep. Kim, an outspoken six-term lawmaker, does not back down from his original intention. He will embark on a week-long tour today from Taejon, Chungchong-namdo to "appeal for support from local delegates in face-to-face meetings."

People within and outside the party are not convinced whether Kim will be successful in competing for the party presidency, but they are of the opinion that he is certain to pose a considerable threat to Yi Min-u closely affiliated with the first powerful Kim Yong-san faction.

Kim Chae-kwang tries to emerge as an "anti-Kims (Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam) force" in the NDP, publicly denouncing their "undemocratic" remote-controlling activities of the [word indistinct] party.

However, he has exercised restraint in criticizing Kim Tae-chung in the anticipation that he would be able to get support from the latter's group.

Kim Tae-chung, who was released from a four-year political ban along with Yi Min-u and 82 others last November, served in the 1970's as the floor leader, secretary-general, chief policymaker and one of representatives of the disbanded New Democratic Party.

His allegation that the NDP should not be "hostages" on the two Kims, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, is apparently intended to gain supports from original NDP heads of local chapters who were defeated in the 12 February general elections against candidates of the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party.

In the last elections, the NDP gained 50 seats in local constituencies out of 92 and 17 under the proportional representation system, afterwards, 36 lawmakers-elect of the DKP and the KNP defected to the NDP at the recommendation of the two Kims.

The unsuccessful NDP candidates have strongly complained about the virtual merger between the NDP and the DKP out of fear that they may lose their posts to the defectors on the occasion of the national convention. In this regard, Kim Chae-kwang argues that the newcomers should not become the delegates to the convention.

Based on the widely reliable analysis of the strength of the NDP factions, the Kim Chae-kwang faction consists of seven lawmakers among 102 incumbent lawmakers.

When compared with the numbers of the lawmakers following Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, Kim Chae-kwang's strength is regarded as too weak, but senior opposition politicians say nobody can accurately predict who will gain more votes.

They cited that Kim Yong-sam won the party hegemony with the force of only four lawmakers in a party convention held on 30 May 1979 with the unexpected coalition of other forces.

Kim Chae-kwang has prepared to run for the party presidency since early January when he served as an election management chief of the NDP, strengthening relations with NDP candidates nationwide in the last elections.

Kim Chae-kwang is closer to Kim Tae-chung than Kim Yong-sam, and until now he has cultivated relations with the lower-echelon organization of the Kim Tae-chung faction.

With Kim Tae-chung himself having reserved his position on Kim Yong-sam's suggestion to support Yi Min-u, the Tonggyo-dong group rallying behind the former, has stepped up its nationwide organizations in preparation for the power contest against the rival Sangdo-dong group.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam originally agreed to announce their position after 20 July as to whether their factions would be engaged in a vote showdown or support Yi Min-u to be reelected.

But a week earlier than planned, the two Kims announced the "jointly-signed" accord to support Yi, an ardent ally of Kim Yong-sam, in the wake of the controversial suggestion made by Kim Tae-chung to separate the presidential candidacy and the party head post between the two Kims.

The Kim Tae-chung proposal prompted the two factions to tighten grips on their organizations and to make an inroad into other minor groups for their factional interest.

The two Kims, stimulated by their followers' moves, hurriedly showed a "unity" by agreeing on the reelection of party president Yi, who has repeatedly advocated his intermediary role between the two Kims.

Despite the accord, the Kim Yong-sam faction does not believe that all votes of convention delegates loyal to Kim Tae-chung would be shifted to the support of Yi as Kim Tae-chung pledged.

The Sangdo-dong group considers that a considerable part of the Kim Tae-chung favorites is likely to go to Kim Chae-kwang in the convention.

An influential member of the Kim Yong-sam camp said, "We don't understand that the two Kims' accord has eternal binding force."

The faction has fully mobilized the Democratic Climbing Group, a fraternal body founded by Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u. It is composed of about 1,500 politicians nationwide.

Kim Sang-hyon, who has been designated by Kim Tae-chung as a commander in charge of growing the Kim's faction, said, "We wish to advise the Sangdo-dong group to be careful. We are not sure how many [of] our votes will go to party president Yi."

An 11-member subpanel of the Kim Tae-chung group, which was originally established to prepare for the power test in the convention, decided Tuesday to dispatch about 30 faction members Friday to convention delegates nationwide to shift the Kim Tae-chung favorites to those of Yi Min-u.

The Tonggyo-dong faction sent its 29 faction members nationwide for 10 days from 22 June and collected signatures from 276 delegates promising the support to the faction.

According to the analysis conducted by the Kim Tae-chung camp, out of 739 local delegates, the Sangdo-dong faction has 219, Rep. Yi Chol-sung 63, Rep. Kim Chae-kwang 61, Rep. Yi Ki-taek 45 and the rest of 75 are floating votes.

However, the Sangdo-dong faction is tightlipped about its own vote tallying. A faction organizer only said, "We are convinced that party president Yi will gain a majority of votes in the first voting."

He went on to say that the vote analysis made by the Tonggyo-dong side was overbluffed, for the Sangdo-dong group has about more than 40 lawmakers compared with about 32 of the rival faction.

According to one source, Rep. Yi Ki-taek will support the Kim Yong-sam group in exchange for a guarantee of his vice party president post.

Rep. Yi Chol-sung, an one-time rival of the two Kims, is favored over Yi Min-u in the anticipation that his close ally Rep. Kim Su-han is reassured of a vice party presidency.

In addition, Yi Chol-sung and Yi Ki-taek have maintained "close personal relationship" with party president Yi Min-u in the tacit recognition that minor factions of the NDP should "survive the excessive interference by the two Kims."

Yi Min-u, albeit a close supporter of the Kim Yong-sam, has privately complained about the "encroachment of the party president's authorities by the two Kims."

CSO: 4100/657

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROSPECTS FOR NORMALIZATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DIM

SK200027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Contrary to previous predictions, prospects for an early normalization of a crippled special National Assembly session now appear dim.

The floor leaders of the Democratic Justice and New Korea Democratic parties were scheduled to resume negotiations yesterday but canceled their meeting.

Political observers said the prosecution's crackdown on the "Sammin Struggle Committee" Thursday might have adversely affected interparty negotiations over the paralyzed Assembly Session.

Earlier this week observers had predicted that the two rival parties would reach an agreement to close the current session before Tuesday and convene another late this month or early next month.

They based their prediction on the fact that the two parties would want to normalize Assembly proceedings before South and North Korea hold their preliminary talks Tuesday for an inter-Korea parliamentary conference.

Speaker Yi Chae-hyong will host a dinner for the leaders of the three major political parties and the South Korean delegates to the introductory talks at his Assembly residence today.

Political observers said yesterday it is not likely that the three party leaders will be able to work out a breakthrough in the political deadlock over the Assembly sitting.

They said that if they fail to break the stalemate, the crippled session is expected to go on for a long time.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said, "We have yet to narrow our differences with the NKDP. The interparty negotiations are making no progress."



NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong said, "I have the impression that the DJP has stiffened its position since the government announced the result of its investigation of the Sammin Committee."

But he added that he still cannot rule out the possibility that the Assembly session will be normalized before Tuesday.

The two parties held separate meetings in the morning and reaffirmed their earlier positions. The DJP said it would not attend the session because it had been unilaterally called by the NKDP. The opposition, meanwhile, reaffirmed its earlier demand that the ruling party unconditionally attend the session.

Since it was called into session Monday, the Assembly has failed to meet or conduct business because of the DJP's boycott.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK EDITOR ASSESSES RULING CAMP'S 'TOUGH LINE'

SK202345 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

["News in Review" by political editor Kim Yong-sik: "Ruling Camp Returns to Tough Line"]

[Text] Rep. Yi Min-u said he felt like breathing the ominous air of the eve of 17 May 1980. If it could be an overstatement about the events unfolded last week many others certainly perceived at least a change of pace on the part of the government.

The replacement of Kim Sok-hwi as the justice minister after barely 5 months in the office was an unmistakable message from the top leader to both his subordinates and all dissident elements as well.

Since the 12 February elections, the ruling side has been on the defensive for too long and it was about time to turn the tide, the message seems to say.

What characterized the six-month post-election period was ceaseless student demonstrations which culminated with the seizure of Seoul's USIS building late in May. Students also sought to align with workers in their strikes adding political tone to them.

The latest development was incessant protest actions in the countryside over the falling cattle price. In the most gruesome scene, an angry farmer slaughtered his cow in a market where it was priced less than half the money he paid for it 2 years ago and went on a solitary demonstration carrying the carcass on his motorized cultivator.

The collective actions of peasants are still confined to members of the Catholic Farmers Association but they can spread to other rural population as no early solution of the problem is in sight.

In a more institutionalized setting, a group of criminal defendants who were charged in connection with the USIS seizure turned a courtroom into a tumultuous scene of ideological tirades and singing in denial of the dignity of the judiciary.

Within the National Assembly, members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, acting on a constitutional provision aimed at the protection of the minority, repeated unilateral opening of a session and its adjournment throughout the week.

For anyone who looked at the whole picture, the series of disturbing events could mean a "disintegration of social discipline" and be a dangerous threat to the authority of governance.

In counterpoint to these escalating social and political dissents, the government also intensified verbal and physical reactions.

University campuses were thoroughly searched to clear them of any amenities for student activism. Then came the disclosure of the result of an extensive investigation on "Sammintu," supposedly the most radical student body branded as "anti-government" and "pro-Communist."

The prosecution's announcement of the arrest of 56 "Sammintu" members came one day after the dismissal of Justice Minister Kim Sok-hwi, who was known to have been less spontaneous than the higher authorities wanted him to be in dealing with the student activists.

On the front of party politics, the pronouncements of the ruling camp toward the opposition struggle also took a straight "get-tough" course. It showed absolutely no hint of positive response to the NDP's call for attendance at the National Assembly session.

Rep. No Tae-u, field commander of the ruling party, who had intimated the government's reluctance to give clemency to Kim Tae-chung in his private talks to Rep. Yi Min-u of the NDP, repeated the message in a press conference last week.

For any government favor, he demanded Kim's "repentance" as the man responsible for the bloody riot in Kwangju as was confirmed by the Supreme Court. "If I were him, I would have done so," he remarked.

On the other main political issue of constitutional amendment, he made by far the strongest denial of any possibility of compromise. "So long as the DJP is in power, no single provision of the Constitution will be amended," he declared.

President Chon joined in the dissemination of the message last week. He affirmed that no attempt "to turn university campuses into the base of overthrowing the state" would go unpunished, deploring the current social trend as a "national tragedy."

Beside DNP President Yi, people who are conscious of the historical repetition recall these days the many brief periods of political liberalism shattered by raw power. Yet, both the government side and the opposition camp seem to recognize the need to maintain the present political frame.

For the ruling force, the Olympics three years later and the ambition to realize the first peaceful transfer of power could be causes for restraint. As for the other side, what keeps them from going out of bound is the awareness of the frailty of such a motivation as a guarantee against the recurrence of "May 17."

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTER DEFENDS POLICIES ON SCHOOLS, DEMONSTRATIONS

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 June 85 p 3

[Text] [Kim Chung-kwon, Member of the National Assembly, Democratic Justice Party (DJP) ] There have been many cases where those law breakers who were sentenced by due process of law were released out of political consideration and under the pressure of public opinion. The political demands or activities of the radical students must be strictly dealt with by the law as with any ordinary people. There is no reason why they should be treated differently simply because they are students.

What are the measures dealing with the foreigners who stay in this country illegally?

In spite of our increased need for the police, its manpower, budget, gear, and quality have not kept up with the need. Is there a policy to improve the ability of the police force? What is your policy for the effective use of the members of the crime prevention corps? It is urgent to develop a policy for the smooth flow of traffic and accident prevention in view of the upward trend of the number of automobiles. Do you intend to run traffic police exemplarily?

[Yi Chol, Member of the National Assembly, New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP)] If indeed the lackeys of the Yushin period are still enjoying enormous power and wealth by occupying a section of the present regime, the government must reveal a list of their names, affiliations, positions, and assets, and further, prove the propriety of their metamorphosis.

The government must make public the status of assets of the family of the late President Pak Chong-hi and the asset status of the organizations and foundations that are controlled directly by his family members.

Does the government mean to suggest that the tracking down of suspects for the Kwangju incident is a crime which endangers national security?

The present government is illegally taking and detaining suspects at police stations, torturing them, and physically abusing them--going beyond the law.

We are at the last juncture where we must decide whether we should channel our present fervent desires for drastic democratic reforms, liberation of the masses, and national unification in the direction of a reform or revolution.

If the people who are currently in power fail to deal with such fervent desires of the people with a reform to bring about a great new era, and leave the people with no choice but revolution, it will become a great tragedy.

It is an autonomy if the government obstructs and stops the creation of a free democratic student representative organization by invoking the so-called five principles, forcibly mobilizing the professors to suppress student demonstrations despite the objections of those sensible professors, and only showing interest in putting down the demonstration by relying on the heavily armed police force?

Does the government intend to stop forcibly confiscating more than 300 titles of so-called subversive literature and detaining the publishers, and to basically end the unconstitutional censorship through devices requiring publishers to submit their publications to authorities for approval?

[Kwon Chung-tong, Member of the National Assembly, DJP] The improvement of the quality of life of the underprivileged should be our policy priority. The have-nots, the uneducated, the weak, and the industrious people should be protected through drastic measures.

What is the policy of the government for the prevention of delinquent wage payments? The only thing the wage guideline has provided is the feeling of distrust and conflict.

Last year alone, 157,800 people fell victim to calamities. Of these, 1,667 lost their lives. The government should develop a policy to help the victims who lost property and the general handicapped people which reach 1 million in number.

Does the government intend to help those 2.3 million people who are the objects of the relief policy by sharply increasing the present public relief payments, transforming the method of aid into one of self-help, and providing free middle and high school educations to the children of the very poor people?

### 31st. Questions and Answers

[Yi Ki-taik, Member of the National Assembly, NKDP] At the start, the present regime made social stability its sole justification for coming to power. In other words, it justified its seizure of power on the reason of the chaotic conditions existing in society.

After the October 26 incident, the people were neither restless nor riotous. The real commotion came after December 12.

The essentials of politics lies in providing an increased opportunity for political participation to those people in the marginal living, guaranteeing a human life socially and economically, and, by doing so, wiping out their sense of alienation.

Do you, Mr. Prime Minister, believe that the demands of those students who seek democratic reforms and those workers who demand a guarantee of their rights to life are accurately conveyed through the news media?

The students demanded the clarification of the truth about the Kwangju incident by even going to the extent of seizing the U.S. Information Service because the government had not only failed to make public the cover-up truth with sincerity, but also failed to show a courteous apologetic attitude.

When the sit-in protest at the U.S.I.S. broke out, our government called it "anti-American." The government further called it communist instigated. This proves that the government commits a basic error in dealing with campus problems.

What is the rationale for confiscating the books on ideology now in the manner of casting the net after the government had made them public?

I would like the government to submit a labor white paper which will give hope to the workers who experience difficulty under low wages and long working hours.

[Yi Tae-sun, Member of the National Assembly, DJP] The educational reform must be undertaken nationally with the consensus of the people. There should be a policy to deal with the unemployed college graduates. On the occasion of the recent incident at the U.S.I.S. the voice demanding a basic solution to the chronic campus unrest has been getting louder. It has to be a long-term measure. What is the true character of the Three Peoples [Sam Min] Struggle Committee?

It is said that their revolution is "anti-imperialistic, anti-compradore, anti-monopolistic capitalism struggles," and not a bourgeois democratic revolution. Reportedly, they maintain that the armed struggle, not reform, is their method of fighting. Are you, Mr. Minister of Education, aware of this situation? Wasn't the U.S.I.S. seizure incident an act translating their Three Peoples line of Democracy, People, and Nationalism into action? We must be aware of the enormous trap under the slogan of democratization that they are advocating.

[Answer by No Sin-yong, Prime Minister] Since the presidential and parliamentary elections were held in accordance with the constitution, which was enacted on the national referendum, the question regarding the legitimacy of the present government itself is non question.



A little bit of friction becomes a driving force for moving a nation of the citizens' democracy. For our nation, which confronts a belligerent party called North Korea, which is difficult to deal with, the news media have as much of an important responsibility to act as a public tool to inform and guide the public as they enjoy the freedom to criticize. The government policy is to maintain a balance between these two functions.

[Answer by Son Che-sok, Minister of Education] In order to correct the imbalance of the enrollment quota of colleges and universities by region and field, the schools located in Seoul are not allowed to increase the quota, the schools in the greater capital city area are to restrain the increase as much as possible, and the schools in the provinces will be allowed to increase the admission of new students. In this way, the government intends to maintain the balance.

The government will continue to maintain the number of students who go on to universities at the level of 32 percent of those eligible. Under the policy of placing emphasis on high technology fields, the present student ratio of 55.5 percent of students for humanities and 44.5 percent of students for natural sciences at the colleges and universities will be adjusted to give the natural science 60 percent.

[Answer by Yi Won-hong, Minister of Culture and Information] The law enforcement authorities are examining 5,892 books and 316 categories of subversive publications, which have so far been subject to control. Although the work is complex, the government will do its best to complete the examination as soon as possible.

[Choe Yong-an, Member of the National Assembly, Korea National Party (KNP)]

The people of our nation are experiencing hard times due to three kinds of insecurities--political violence, the economic slump, and social unrest. Selfishness and nihilism are sweeping the society, and the trends of wastefulness and distrust are deepening. What are the causes and what can the government do about such conditions?

The problems on campus are no longer confined to campus areas only, and they affect politics, economy, and the society in general very seriously.

If there is a difference between the consciousness of the radical students and that of the ordinary students, what is the true picture?

How is the content of education critical to the theory of communism related to the recent confiscation of books by the government?

Under the constitutional guarantee no law can restrict the right to organize and the rights of collective bargaining; however, at present the proper rights of the workers are not being correctly assured. What is the reason?

The people are cynical about the special hiring of military academy graduates at the rank of administrative officers in the government, and have

called them "reform officials." Are you, Mr. Director General, prepared to abolish the special hiring system which transforms the civil servant community into something different? How many people have been selected through this special channel?

[Kim Duk-su, Member of the National Assembly, NKDP] Not a single day goes by without seeing a demonstration by college students. This year, so far there have been 335 cases of student demonstrations. These reflect the failure on the part of the government to accommodate the societal discontent satisfactorily. Of the students' demands, which seek reforms in every problem area of the nation and the society, the proper ones should be accommodated. The government's hard-line stand in response makes the solution of campus problems more difficult.

Explain if there is any truth to the rumor that the city of Seoul earned 1 trillion won through the development of the Mok-tong section, and that a part of the money derived therefrom was used for the DJP's election campaign fund.

[Answer by No Sin-yong, Prime Minister] Some people question whether the attempted hijack incident of the Korean Air Lines plane was a fabrication, but there is no truth to that.

The case of a death of a private as a result of beating is under investigation. The city of Seoul never made any profit from the development of the Moktong section.

[Answer by Son Che-sok, Minister of Education] The expansion of the generations which have never experienced the Korean war is the greatest problem in anti-communism education. To these people, we are providing an education through indirect experience, and we include the theoretical education in the morality and the national ethics period.

[Answer by Cho Chul-kwon, Minister of Labor] As to the question of labor and management, the most desirable solution would be for the people in labor and management to autonomously settle their problems. If a neutral third party interferes in a dispute, there is danger that it might instead disrupt the atmosphere of harmony, and in some respects, it might end up touching off a labor dispute.

Since the Labor Policy Council includes people from the Security and Planning Agency, the prosecutor's office, and the police force as its members, some people misunderstand the council as machinery of oppression toward the workers, but it is actually an organization to protect the rights and interests of the workers and to prevent social unrest from developing.

[Answer by Yi Won-hong, Minister of Culture and Information] My ministry will be very careful in order not to be misunderstood as being guilty of controlling speech. There is no such system censoring publications in advance.

But in accordance with the law requiring the registration of publishing companies, the publishers are required to submit publications to the Ministry of Culture and Information in advance. The Ministry of Culture and Information determines if the publication violates the currently enforced law, and if a harmful publication is found, the government provides administrative guidance to the publishers.

In the editing of the news of the Korean Broadcasting Station [KBS], even the president of the company refrains from interfering the process.

[Answer by Pak Se-chik, Director General, Ministry of General Administration]  
As to the question regarding the promotion to the grade five, it has been concluded to be just about right after having experimented with a 6 to 4 ratio between the internal promotions and the hiring from outside. About 10 percent of the officials who have been appointed by special hiring were graduates of military academies.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

9 STUDENTS ARRESTED--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--The national police headquarters Tuesday arrested nine college graduates in connection with the publication of subversive campus literature. The arrests of the nine, said to be deeply engaged in labor movement, are in addition to the two Seoul National University students who were arrested last week on the suspicion of printing the "Kitbal" (flag), the underground left-leaning publication. The nine graduates and two college students were charged with breaking the national security law. Violation of that law carries a maximum penalty of capital punishment. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 23 Jul 85]

TWO KIMS DENOUNCED--Yusong--Rep. Kim Chae-kwang of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party asserted yesterday the party has been reduced to "a subordinate apparatus" of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy co-chaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. Denouncing the NKDP leadership's dependence on the two Kims, the lawmaker said. "The party leadership has neither self-reliance nor philosophy." Kim Chae-kwang, who leads a minor faction in the party, declared Thursday he would run for the party presidency, challenging Yi Min-u. Kim is touring the party's local chapters to drum up support from convention delegates. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jul 85 p 4]

DJP CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY MEET--Ho Mun-to, first senior presidential secretary for political affairs, attracted concern from members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party as well as reporters yesterday by visiting DJP chairman No Tae-u at his party office. Ho had an "exclusive" meeting with No for about 30 minutes in No's office. His visit to the DJP headquarters delayed the party's Monday meeting of its advisors and leading officials. It was speculated that No and Ho discussed other government actions on campus problems. While No and Ho were in the private meeting leading party officials had to wait. New Justice Minister Kim Song-ki also visited the party headquarters before Ho. But, party spokesmen said Kim, a lawmaker of the party, made a courtesy call on No upon his reassignment. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 85 p 4]

USIS INTRUDERS' TRIALS--The prosecution, nervous about the repetition of court disturbances, is considering requesting the court to examine "separately" the 20 student defendants in the USIS seizure case in forthcoming hearings, it was learned yesterday. The prosecution seems to have been "shocked" by the first hearing that ended even without identifying the accused due to the disorderly acts contrived by the defendants and audience. The hearing, which started

at 10 a.m., had to be delayed until 3 p.m. amid anti-government slogans and demonstration songs. The audience, most of whom were the parents and colleagues of the accused, supported the student defendants who declared rejection of the trial until those responsible for the Kwangju incident and the head of the U.S. administration make an apology. Senior Judge Yi Chae-hun, who heads the three-member panel in charge of the trial, meanwhile, said that he would closely review examining each of the defendants individually should a prosecution request be made. The court itself is to map out some step to defend its "authority and dignity" against court disturbances, he said. However, he did not make clear whether the step would be a separate examination. A prosecution source said that the prosecution decided to seek the separate examination for upcoming hearings since it has no other effective way to prevent the repetition of courtroom chaos. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 85 p 1]

STATE MINISTRY FUNCTIONS--The organization of the Ministry of State for Political Affairs will be expanded to strengthen its function as a bridge between the government and the ruling and opposition parties. The aide to the minister of state for political affairs, is a first grade official, who will be elevated to vice ministerial level and a new first grade post will be installed. In addition, the directors will be increased from one to three. The whole number of the ministry officials is to expand from 30 to 41. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jul 85 p 1]

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CAUSES FOR LABOR-MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS EXAMINED

Seoul SIN TONGA in Korean No 6, Jun 85 pp 440-455

[Article by Kim Kum-su, Director, Korea Research Institute for Labor Union Policies: "Special Issue: Labor Disputes: Backgrounds of the Conflicts Why Is It That Labor Disorders Are Occurring Frequently?"]

[Text] Nature of Labor-Management Problems and Changes in Them

Of late, labor disputes of various forms have been occurring in many business sites, including the Taeu Car Company where a sit-in strike was staged. Thus social concerns about labor problems or labor-management problems are rising high unprecedentedly. In fact the emergence of labor issues is an unavoidable phenomenon in the process of evolving capitalism. In the case of developing countries where rapid industrialization is being pushed under the conditions in which the foundations for an independent economy are laid weak, in particular, such labor problems as these often rise with very complicated characteristics and in the form of rapid changes.

The case of our country has not been an exception to this.

The labor problems that had risen in the process of implementing the state-initiated economic development plan that began in the 1960's took such forms as were unprecedentedly complicated and varied; and such problems are gaining more and more weight with each passing day.

Meanwhile, the labor disputes which take place as part of labor-management problems begin with urgent demands made in connection with working and living conditions of workers. They manifest themselves through the collective movements designed to realize the demands.

In this article, a number of characteristic facts, which have become conspicuous recently, will be reviewed in connection with the changes in the nature of labor-management problems with emphasis on the state of the working class.

Numerical Increase of the Workers Class and Changes in Its Structure

First of all, I can cite the numerical increase in the class of workers and the changes in its structure. To cite a trend of increases in the number



of workers since the 1970's, there were 3,786,000 workers in 1970; and the number increased to 6,485,000 in 1980. And it became 7,630,000 as of 1984. Thus the total number of workers nearly doubled in 15 years. On the other hand, the percentage that workers occupy among those who are employed also increased. It was 38.8 percent in 1970; 47.3 percent in 1980; and 52.9 percent in 1984. Thus it became more than 50 percent.

Furthermore, the numerical increase of workers employed by the business enterprises, among all employed workers--other than those employed by the state, local government organizations, military forces, police forces, and the state and public educational organizations--has been more and more conspicuous than those increases cited above. The total number of workers employed by those business enterprises with over 100,000 employees was 1,084,000 in 1970. It increased to 2,974,000 by 1980. It increased to nearly threefold in 10 years. The total number of workers employed in those industrial business enterprises with over 5 employees increased to 4,023,000 as of 1984.

On the other hand, the characteristics of changes in the structure of the working class are as follows: the comparative [numerical] weight of workers in the mining field increased in an absolute and relative sense; the number of those workers employed by large scale industrial business enterprises increased somewhat; and, in terms of age strata, the number of those workers of 18-29 years of age increased. Female workers increased relatively, compared to male workers. And the phenomenon of concentration of workers in big cities is still persisting.

Such numerical increases of workers and the changes in the structure of the working class have shown a trend that the basic attributes of the working class are gradually becoming more conspicuous, and that, on the other hand, the basic conditions for collective growth of the working class are becoming more and more mature.

Secondly, the facts to be noted are that the relative destitution of the working class is becoming conspicuous, and that the common demands of the class are increasing and being expanded multilaterally. Today, the working class in our country is, in fact, still in a poor economic, social, and political status because of unstable employment conditions, low wages that are still under the minimum living wage level, world notorious long working hours, poor working environment, very insufficient welfare status for workers, and various restrictions on exercising rights.

Furthermore, the relative destitution of workers caused by the increasingly uneven distribution of income is becoming conspicuous, while the factors governing the distinct difference in living standards and the workers' grievances, which are caused by the prodigality and extravagance on the part of the rich class, are increasing. And, there is a trend that even the sentiment of expectations toward employers and government authorities is getting lower because of long implemented policies of directly or indirectly suppressing wage increases, various unjust labor actions taken by employers on their own authority, and stepping up the suppression of labor union movement through revisions of laws governing labor relations.

Contradictions caused between poor conditions of the working class and their realistic demands for the reflection of such a situation cited above came to call for a collective movement designed to realize the demands; and such a movement has been launched in a planned and organized way.

Thirdly, a fact to be noted is that the workers' consciousness or class consciousness has been improved and heightened more than before. Such a trend as this is shown through the facts that workers' occupational consciousness has become firmer, that their consciousness of their own rights or of cooperative action has been heightened, and that their participation consciousness of cooperative action has been improved.

Such facts as these are based on the facts that the structure of those workers employed in the mining field was expanded since the 1970's, and that the solidarity consciousness among the workers was heightened. Furthermore, they may be backed up by the following facts: that the workers' resisting power increased through growing demands for the improvement of working and living conditions; that the average educational level of workers rose gradually; and consequently that opportunities for social education, including labor education, were expanded further.

Fourthly, the facts to be noted are that the urgency of normalization of labor-management relations and of the development of the relations is getting stronger as the time goes by, and that social concerns about that are heightening. Workers are seeking more strongly, as time goes by, in setting themselves free from the conventional master-servant or parent-child labor-management relations and then the setting themselves on an equal and democratic labor-management relation and the development of such relations. And, it seems that they are actively evolving the labor union movement along that line and stepping up demands for improving the system governing labor-management relations. On the other hand, it is crystal clear that the social concerns about such demands and movement of workers are heightening further more than before along with various social, economic, and political conditions.

#### Causes of Labor Disputes That Are Taking Place Frequently

As mentioned above, labor disputes begin with workers' presentation of demands and are realized in their collective move designed to materialize the demands. Therefore, a wider-scope understanding of the causes of labor disputes may be reached by making an analysis of the concrete situation surrounding the working and living conditions of workers and an analysis of characteristics of the structure of labor-management relations. Such a situation and conditions are directly connected with the practical causes of labor disputes.

#### Low Wages Amounting to Only Half of Living Expenses

Some notable features of wage issues are as follows: (1) the general lowness of wage standards; (2) an unfair distribution compared to the growth of national economy and the results of business enterprises' operations;

(3) the phenomenon of severe wage differential, and the irrationality in the wage system; (4) the persisting accumulation of unpaid wages; and (5) the continued implementation of policies of suppressing wage increases and the failure in establishing a self-reliant posture of wage negotiations.

The monthly average wage for January 1985--the most recent statistical data regarding the wage standard--indicates that: in the case of all industries, the fixed wage payment amounts to 234,037 won; the extra wage payment 37,555 won; and special wage payment 20,198 won. Thus the total amount of wage paid is 291,730 won. In the case of manufacturing industries, the fixed wage payment amounts to 186,139 won; the extra wage payment 39,653 won; and the special wage payment 5,800 won. Thus the total amount of wage paid is 231,593 won. (Ministry of Labor. "Monthly Labor Statistics Survey Report," January 1985.)

Such a wage standard as cited above is, as confirmed facts indicate, indicative of the fact that wage is generally lower than the minimum living cost, which may be called the cost of reproducing labor power. The lowest--theoretically--living cost of May 31, 1984--according to a survey conducted by the ROK Federation of Workers is as follows: for one person: 163,224 won; for a two person family: 263,227 won; for a three person family: 347,832 won; for a four person family: 466,100 won (in the case when the family owns its residence: 357,746 won); and for a five person family: 591,706 won (in the case when the family owns its residence: 457,996 won). For a 4.3 person family--the average number of persons in a family of urban area workers is 4.3, the comparison between the monthly wage and the minimum monthly living cost shows that a worker's wage is 52.8 percent of the minimum living cost for a 4.3 person family that amounts to 501,057 won. In terms of the fixed amount, the percentage becomes only 43.0.

(Table 2) Wages and Indexes Related to Wages

(Unit: %)

Year	Nominal Wage	Real Wage	Labor Productivity	Consumer Goods Price for All Cities
1971-1980				
Average Increase Rate	26.	8.4	9.2	16.5
1981-1984				
Average Increase Rate	14.1	5.3	12.8 <sup>1</sup>	8.6
1971-1984				
Average Increase Rate	22.6	7.5	10.5 <sup>1</sup>	14.1

Sources: Ministry of Labor. "Monthly Labor Statistics Survey Report," December 1984.

Note: <sup>1</sup> is the average increase during the periods 1981-1983 and 1971-1983.

Low wages of workers in many fields may be confirmed clearly by means of the workers structural percentages in terms of wage levels. As of 1983 (Statistics for 1984 have not been made public yet), the accumulated structural percentage of those less than 100,000 won was 9.5 percent; that of those less than 200,000 won 47.2 percent--nearly a half; and that of those less than 400,000 won 82.4 percent.

As for the factors that caused such above-cited low wages of workers in many fields, as pointed out by Professor Kim Hyong-ki, basically, the 'logic of capital,' in which the structure of reproduction under the ROK capitalism which is dependent on foreign countries must be maintained and expanded to gain profits, are responsible for those factors. Such 'logic of capital' themselves caused the social and economic factors that turned worse the conditions of labor supply, including poverty and the accumulation of relative over-population. The logic also created various systematic mechanisms that weakened the workers' capability of negotiating.

#### Wage Increases Incapable of Keeping Up Labor Productivity

Such a general trend of low wages is directly related to the trend of the wage increases designed to improve labor productivity. The percentage of average yearly increases in the labor productivity during the period 1971-1980 was 9.2 percent, while the percentage of rise in the real wage was 8.4 percent. The percentage of increase in the labor productivity during the period 1981-1984 was 12.8 percent, while the percentage of rise in the substantial wage was 5.3 percent. Thus, when the growth of real wage is lower than that of labor productivity, it would be difficult to expect improvement in distribution rates for workers' income.

The distribution rates for workers' income out of the national income have been improved gradually since 1970 when the rate reached 39.5 percent. It reached the highest point in 1980 when it was only 49.4 percent. Despite that fact the national economy has rapidly grown and workers' participation in the social production has increased since the 1960's (here, not only the increase in the number of workers but also that in labor productivity and working hours should be taken into consideration), the distribution rate for our workers' income has grown only up to one far lower than that of other countries. After all, such a low distribution rate started basically from low wages; and that will in turn lead to a worse imbalance among incomes.

In this way, the wide persistence of low wages and the lowness of distribution rate for workers' income are also backed up by an extreme wage differential and an irrational wage system.

As for the characteristics of wage structure of our country, wage differentials among industries, occupations, education levels, sexes, scales of business enterprises, lengths of working years, and localities are enormous; in terms of wage levels, the greatest number of workers are concentrated in the low wage level which is lower than the average; and the differentials based on individual attributes, namely, personal factors are severe.

The present state of wage differentials, as reported by the Ministry of Labor in its survey report on wages of various occupations (1983), is as follows: the wage differential between management jobs and production jobs is in a ratio of 100 to 29.5; the differential between college graduates and high school graduates in a ratio of 100 to 32.1; that between males and females 100 to 45.2; that between the social or individual service jobs and manufacturing jobs 100 to 51.3. Such severe differentials pose issues regarding the persistence of low average wage standards for workers and a wide range wage differentials within the structure of the working class.

The present wage system of our country is not yet equipped with a definite rational and contains a number of contradictions in it. Furthermore, it works as an important factor that hampers the stabilization of the living level wage. While the rate of the basic wage level is very low in the wage system, the rate of extraordinary extra wages, including various allowances, is excessively high. And those allowances largely tend to work compensatorily in order to maintain the comparative wages at the level of the total wage standard rather than to correspond one another in terms of functions.

As for the forms of wage payment, the number of those business enterprises in which wages are paid in the efficiency wage system is still considerably large. Even in the case when the fixed amount of wage per hour is paid, the wage is paid often on the basis of the amount of work done per day. Thus some hampering factors are there working against the stabilization of wages.

With such characteristics cited above, the wage system of our country works unfavorably for workers by making the wage of living level basically unstable, while it is working favorably for employers by enabling them to make wage decisions on their own authority. In this way, the fact that the wage system of our country has become a system working primarily for employers may be attributable to the imbalance in negotiating capabilities of employers and workers which was caused by the characteristics of the structure of our labor market and to the policy-oriented indifference on the part of the government authorities.

#### The Worst Delays In the Payment of Wages

Next, as for the actual state of the wage payment delays which carry a big weight among the causes of labor disputes, the amount of wages whose payment is delayed is enormous and the condition of delays in wage payment is persisting to make the matter worse. In the case of 1983, 571,739 workers in 1,953 business enterprises faced severe hardships because of delays in the payment of their wages. And the aggregated total of wages whose payment was delayed reached 153,091,000,000 won. In the case of the year of 1984, too, the circumstances were not much different. The accumulated total amount of wages, for 422,250 workers of 1,350 business enterprises, whose payment was delayed reached 156 billion won. Unless policies designed to prevent delay in wage payment are established or rational measures



designed to guarantee wage payment are taken, the condition of delays in wage payment will persist; and that will unavoidably become important causes of collective action labor disputes by workers.

Finally, as for the decisive factors that caused low wages in a wide range and worsening imbalance in the income distribution, it may be necessary here to mention about the low wage policies implemented by the state and the restrictions set up to suppress negotiating capability of workers for the purpose of implementing those policies. The high growth rate of the ROK economy effected since the 1960's was possible because of the following facts: that the capital needed to develop the economy were procured primarily through the introduction of foreign capital mainly in the form of loans, direct investments, or joint investments; and that those capitalists attempted to self-proliferate by means of low wages--the proliferation was possible when the products resulting from low wages were exported to overseas markets.

Thus low wages were the strongest means of self-proliferating the ROK capitalists or maintaining the reproduction structure of the ROK capitalism. Furthermore, all the efforts launched by capitalists to maintain low wages were strongly supported by the low wage policies of the state.

Furthermore, the establishment-oriented measures designed to implement such low wage policies manifested themselves as follow: in 1971, "The Special Measures Act on National Security" was promulgated; and in 1980, there came a wide range revision of labor laws. And, consequently, the workers' requests for improving wages and their collective bargaining capability were greatly suppressed. Under such circumstances as these, the low wages of workers and worsening living conditions resulted from that worked as the strongest causes of labor disputes.

#### Working Hours and Poor Working Environment

Working conditions mean various conditions accompanying the delivery of labor; and putting up demands for the improvement of working conditions is an important factor for labor disputes. In particular, the working hours--one of the world's longest-- poor working environment, and the high industrial disaster rate--a direct reflection of long working hours and poor working environment--are inherent factors of the high probability of labor disputes.

First, as for the facts about the working hours in our country, the number of monthly average work days in 1984 was 24.8; the total number of work hours was 227.5 (including 34.1 hours of overtime work). The number of work hours per week was 52.4. The number of work hours by occupations: that of workers of production jobs was 55.1. In the case of manufacturing jobs, the work hours are a little longer than that: the monthly average work days are 25.0; the total number of work hours was 235.8 (the number of overtime work hours 39.8); work hours per week 54.3. In the case of production jobs, work hours per week was 55.8.



Such working hours as these are longer than 40 hours per week--working hours in advanced industrialized countries--needless to say. They are far longer than 48.1 hours per week--working hours in Taiwan or Singapore, which may be called countries competing with us. Main reasons for the fact that long work hours are generally persisting as they are are: that workers had to work overtime or work on holidays in order to make up the shortage in their living expenses because of low wages; that the capitalists are forcing smaller number of workers to work longer hours in order to seek maximum profit; that long working hours are allowed by labor laws by a large margin; and that to cut in working hours is obtainable through collective bargaining due to the poor negotiating capability of workers.

Such circumstances cited above are well reflected in the fact that workers often use the refusal of overtime work as a means of getting their demands met in labor disputes.

Next, as for the facts about working environment, systematic and comprehensive surveys on working environment are still very scarce. However, surveys, although they are partial, reveal a great deal of abnormality prevailing. According to "A Survey on the Harmful Environment in Business Sites, 1982" conducted on 54 business sites by the National Labor Science Research Institute of the Ministry of Labor, the number of those work processes which are causing harmful conditions beyond the allowable limit occupy 63.2 percent of the total number of work processes; and the number of workers exposed to such harmful conditions constitutes 32.2 percent of the total number of workers in those processes. Surveys conducted by other research institutes also reveal that the working environment is far from pleasant.

Harmful effects of such a poor working environment and long working hours are intensively shown in the high rate of industrial disasters. Among 3,941,152 workers in those 60,213 business sites to which the industrial disaster compensation insurance money was paid in 1983, 156,972 victim workers needed more than 4 days treatment. Among those victims, 1,452 of them died; 16,868 of them became disabled; and 138,652 of them became temporarily disabled. The total amount of economic damage was 588 billion won and the total number of working days lost reached 29,679,746.

As for the disaster rate, 39.83 out of 1,000 workers were victims of disasters. In the case of the mining industry, in particular, 113.4 out of 1,000 workers were disaster victims, as surveys indicate. Such a high disaster rate tended to get lower in 1979 and 1980; but after 1981 it increased again. If the industrial disaster rate persists at a high level, conventional individual requests for compensation for disaster damages or the improvement of working conditions would very much likely be replaced by collective demands; and they would work as an important factor in labor disputes.

#### Insecurity of Employment Conditions

The conditions in employment may be found primarily through checking on unemployment, underemployment, and the forms of employment. In the case

of the year of 1984, the unemployment rate was 3.8 percent (farmers 0.8 percent; non-farmers 4.9 percent); the number of unemployed workers was 567,000. The concept of actual unemployment, so referred to here, excludes any worker who works for even 1 hour during the survey period; therefore, only extreme cases of unemployment are included in the statistics. Thus, as for the conditions of employment, it may be necessary here to check on the underemployment, in which the worker is an employee in name but is very much under the influence of unemployment factors in terms of the number of working days, working period, and income.

First, the facts about underemployment reviewed in terms of working hours are as follows: in the case of 1983, the average working hours per week were 55.5; the number of those workers who were working less than 35 hours--hours nearly as long as two thirds of 55.5 hours--was 1,313,000. But the underemployment might have actually been worse than that in view of the situation cited here.

Next, the total number of workers unemployed by industries was as follows: in the case of 1984, the total number of workers unemployed in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and fishery were not counted, the total was as much as 1,100,000. And, in terms of the forms of employment, the percentage of employees in the commercial field occupying among all the employees was 63.3 percent. This is indicative of the fact that the stability of employment is still very low.

These facts cited above tell us the following: that there are still an enormous number of underemployed workers including the poor people in urban areas and those employees in private fields; that even those workers presently employed are in a very unstable status; and therefore that demands for employment security or against dismissal may become an important factor in labor disputes.

#### Government's Tremendous Intervention in and Control over Labor-Management Relations

In the above, basic features of the causes of labor disputes were reviewed. Now let us check on the structural characteristics of labor-management relations in that those characteristics constitute the direct causes of labor disputes as well as the nature and forms of labor disputes.

First, what are the action-centered characteristics of the labor-management relations? Let us first check on the actual state of the employers' control over the labor-management relations. Most employers in our country, still being unable to get rid of their pre-modern consciousness or mode of management, are mobilizing various methods to maintain their absolute superiority in power in dealing with the relations between labor and management. A typical example of this is an extreme unjust action taken on their own authority against labor as a means of controlling or intervening in the workers' activities and formation of organizations.

Furthermore, it is a fact that the originally intended function of collective bargaining and of the system of consultation between labor

and management is not being carried out in the way it should be within business enterprises under such circumstances in which the self-regulation in collective bargaining is shrinking and the workers' right of taking collective actions is restricted. There is a strong tendency that such a scheme of management for labor-management relations is forcing workers to subject themselves collectively to employers. In short, it may be fact that the management of labor-management relations in our country, void of certain rational and systematic order, is solely dependent upon some pre-modern methods.

Meanwhile, the characteristics of the labor union movement may be described briefly as follows in terms of their action-centered phase: first, the labor-unionism manifested in the labor union movement in our country is not sufficiently based on those principles cumulatively established during the protracted struggle; and the foundation of the movement is not directly linked to firm practices; second, the rate of organization of labor unions is very low and their organization system was transformed into the forms of business enterprises and, consequently, the concentration and strengthening of their organizational strength have come to be faced with an enormous hardship.

Third, having failed to secure their independence, which should have been established, because of various circumstances in and outside of their organization, labor unions have become unable to implement union democracy faithfully. Fourth, they are not able to carry out actively their original function and duty, including collective bargaining and, in particular, their political function remains very low.

Thus, the labor union movement--an action center of labor-management relations--still being unable to regain equal status and autonomy, is not playing its role sufficiently. Such a fact is in a way attributable to factors working within the labor union movement itself; however, it may be taken as an event basically derived from restrictions outside the labor union movement.

On the other hand, the government's policy toward the labor-management relations poses quite a problem. In short, the salient characteristics of the policy toward the labor-management relations are manifested in the forms of serious intervention in and control over the labor-management relations. Government authorities' direct intervention in the labor-management relations hampered the establishment of foundation of normal relations between labor and management; it brought about a propensity toward sheer superiority of employers. In particular, the law governing labor-management relations which came into effect in December 1980 further stepped up the state's intervention in the labor-management relations. Thus the autonomous function of labor-management relations have been greatly curtailed; and, consequently, the structural instability of labor-management relations has worsened further.

## Labor Arbitration System That Hampers the Settlement of Labor Disputes

Next, the system governing the labor-management relations is to be cited. First of all, the collective bargaining system takes the form of bargaining at the level of business enterprises and, consequently, the collective bargaining's carrying out normal function is restricted. Furthermore, the exercise of the right of collective actions, which is capable of backing up the bargaining capability of workers is restricted. The introduction of the labor-management consultation system is, in reality, hampering the function of bargaining. And the content of collective agreement resulted from bargaining is not in line with the cause of labor union movement.

Our country's collective bargaining system, which has such characteristics as cited above, is not capable of carrying out the following roles and functions which it should normally have: roles and functions of improving wages and working conditions of workers; of seeking the standardization and normalization of wages and working conditions; and of bringing about an autonomous settlement of labor disputes in a wide range through the systematization of labor-management relations.

On the other hand, major characteristics of the labor arbitration system in our country are as follows: it does not allow autonomy in labor-management relations during labor disputes; it rejects the principle of independent arbitration; and the state directly intervenes in labor disputes and positively restricts or prohibits the action of disputes themselves.

Major regulations, which are currently in effect, regarding restrictions and prohibitions of action of disputes--as provided in the Labor Arbitration Law--are as follows:

Namely, the prohibition of launching labor disputes by employees of the state organizations and local districts self-government organizations, of the state-operated and public business enterprises, and of the defense industry organizations; restrictions on labor disputes by employees of public utilities or of pseudo-public utility organizations; the prohibition of launching disputes in places other than sites of business enterprises; the prohibition of launching disputes during a cooling-off period; the prohibition of launching disputes during arbitration; the suspension of disputes during an emergency mediation; the establishment of compulsory arbitration system; and the provisions governing the prohibition of intervention by a third party in disputes.

Therefore, the labor arbitration system in our country is making it practically impossible for labor disputes to be settled in an autonomous and reasonable way on the basis of the principle of self-government working between labor and management.

Labor disputes launched under such circumstances as these cannot help having an inclination of an illegal nature.

In short, the introduction of the labor-management consultation system within the basic scope of the labor-management relations is in accord

with the overall restriction of the basic rights of labor. The principles or functions which the system should normally have not been firmly established. And the consciousness of and demands from those concerned have not matured.

Because of these facts, the labor-management consultation system is being employed also as a means of labor management and, consequently, a lot of contradiction and irrationality is seen in the actual operation of the system.

Causes of labor disputes reviewed above so far are not working independent of one another; they are working in a close relationship among them. Thus, depending on the changes in and outside the labor-management relations, labor disputes take a latent form sometimes; but some other times, they take an explosive aspect.

#### Characteristics of Labor Disputes

In the 1970's, it was in fact impossible to launch labor disputes through legal procedures under the prohibition effected by "The Special Measures Act for National Defense" (enacted and promulgated in December 1971; and abolished in December 1981); and nor was it possible during the 1980's due to provisions of the Labor Arbitration Law. Accordingly, any collective moves designed to make workers' demands came to take the form of so-called collective labor disorder. The collective labor disorder so referred to here is not a legal dispute, needless to say. Neither is it a labor dispute, namely, "the state of dispute caused by disagreement in views between the parties of labor-management relations." It is a situation in which the state of disputes between labor and management is manifested by sit-ins, demonstrations, or any other collective actions.

Thus major characteristics of labor disputes may be found by reviewing the situations in which collective labor disorders were launched since 1975.

#### Collective Labor Disorder That Is Destined to Be Illegal

The first fact to be cited is that the collective labor disorder is not an action taken through lawful procedures. Collective disorders launched since the 1970's were such that were launched under the circumstances in which no lawful disputes were in fact recognized as such under labor laws and various legal measures governing labor. On the part of workers, too, they acted from the beginning on the basis of an understanding that the collective disorder itself was illegal.

For example, in the case of delay in wage payment, an illegal means was the only way for workers to act against their employer to save themselves from the unlawful practices of the employer, as seen in actual circumstances. After all, when the way of making demands through a lawful means was closed, the move designed to realize the demands could not help being an illegal means.



The second fact to be cited is that collective labor disorders are taking on a persistent aspect. Despite the various strong measures of restriction, including labor laws, there were a total of 100-odd cases of collective labor disorders (the case of the year of 1980 was an exception) every year. The disorders took place continuously despite the business fluctuations or changes in the political situation. And, from now on too, it is crystal clear that they will take place continuously in the same way, unless there comes changes in the system or establishment; however, there may be changes in the number of disorders or in their causes. Meanwhile, such a persisting trend may change greatly in terms of quality, depending on changes in the characteristics of conditions or causes of disorder.

The third fact to be cited is that [labor disorders] are strongly autogenetic in their characteristics and, in some cases, are taking a violent aspect. Actions of [labor] disputes launched through lawful procedures are to be taken normally and positively through the initiative of the labor union; they are to be launched through a certain order. On the contrary, the disputes which are rejecting lawful procedures are to be launched, without plans, negatively and autogenetically from the outset; therefore, it is always possible for them to be launched violently. Furthermore, the autogenetic and violent labor disorders are problematic in that it is difficult to expect effects from them through normal mediation.

The fourth fact to be cited is that in terms of causes, most [labor disorders] are launched for the demands derived from matters related to workers' rights. Causes of labor disorders are mostly to be found in delay in wage payment, the hampering of the labor union activities, unjust treatments, and dismissals. Workers regard these causes as grave violations of their rights. Thus they attribute disorders entirely to violations committed by the employer' and, they demand that government authorities guarantee their rights.

The fifth fact to be cited is that government authorities regard labor disorders excessively as a dangerous phenomenon and that no reasonable mediation system has been established yet, as of the present time, to deal with labor disputes.

As for the outbreaks of labor disputes after the second half of the 1970's, over 1,000 disputes took place every year. However, only around 10 percent of the total number of disputes developed into collective labor disorders.

Since the fact is that many collective labor disorders are to be characterized as disputes over rights of workers, we may say that it is greatly probable that collective labor disorders are settled through reasonable mediation in view of their basic nature. In particular, labor disputes in our country are not putting up political demands; and they do not take the form of a general strike by industries or localities. Therefore, we need not regard them as excessively dangerous phenomena. In addition to these, in the cases when labor unions have not been organized or are not capable of carrying out their functions faithfully, the characteristic nature of collective labor disorders is that they take a violent aspect, and that the capability of labor unions themselves of mediating disorders has been weakened.



## Cases of Collective Labor Disorders by Causes

Let us review facts about and characteristics of labor disputes by checking on collective labor disorders that took place in 1984 and 1985.

**Wage Increase:** In the case of the K Shoemaking Company, the company side unilaterally decided, in the mediation for wage increase, that there would be a 5 percent increase, whereas the workers did not accept the decision, boycotted work and gathered in the company auditorium; they staged a sit-in putting up the following six demands: that the wage increase be 15 percent; that the bonus payment be raised to 400 percent from 250 percent; that the organization of a labor union be guaranteed; and that the starting pay for female workers be set at 100,000 won a month.

Negotiations between labor and management brought about an agreement that the wage increase be 10 percent, and that the bonus payment be 350 percent. Thus the sit-in which had lasted for 4 to 5 days ended. The workers came to feel great necessity of a labor union while going through the process of a sit-in; and, after experiencing various hardships, they came to establish a labor union.

In the case of the H Aluminum Company, there was an agreement between labor and management on a retroactive wage increase. But the company side cut allowances, etc. Thus workers collectively boycotted work. Then the workers' demands were met and the disputes were settled. In the case of the H Heavy Industry Company, the company side increased wage only for management job workers; then 350 workers of production jobs boycotted work. Thus second negotiations between labor and management brought about a settlement. And the collective demonstrations staged by taxi drivers in various places, including Taegu and Pusan, in 1984 were a collective move designed to demand wage increases.

**Delay in Wage Payment:** In the case of the H Trading Company, 260 workers staged a protest sit-in demanding the payment of 430 million won of wages whose payment was delayed. The delayed payment was solved through establishing security for it by a government agency. In the case of the Construction Company, when the payment of 145 million won of wages was delayed, a collective protest was staged to demand that the delayed wage payment be made at an early date. Then the employer disposed of some real estate and thereby settled the delayed payment.

In the case of the D Chemical Company, 800 workers boycotted work making a demand for the payment of 230 million won of wages whose payment had been delayed. The wages were paid in full and the workers returned to normal work. In the case of the D Firm, 300 workers staged a collective sit-in making a demand for the payment of 1,262,000,000 won of wages. When the H Bank paid up the wages, the disputes were settled.

**Shutdowns, Strikes, and Reduction of Operation:** In the case of the S Plant of the T Company, when the company decided to close down the plant on the pretext of rationalization of management, 500 workers staged a collective

protest making a demand for measures for coping with the situation. Then the company side decided to suspend the closing down of the plant indefinitely and agreed to take joint labor-management measures to cope with any situation in which a plant closedown becomes necessary. Thus the disorder was settled. In the case of the S Model Taxi Company, 120 workers boycotted work making a demand for compensation measures for a business closedown. The dispute was settled after wages and retirement pay were paid up.

**Unjust Labor Actions:** In the case of the U Electronic Company, 33 workers got together and established a labor union; and they took procedures to register the labor union with the borough office. However, the borough office returned the registration papers to the union with the excuse that one of the union officials withdrew from the union, and that the name of the company was entered wrong. The company dismissed the union officials including representatives of the labor union. And, in the case of the H Firm, 63 workers got together and organized a labor union and took procedures to register the union with the borough office. However, the borough office returned the registration papers with the excuse that entries in the paper were made in a wrong way in citing regulations of the union convention, and that the location of the union office was not indicated in the paper. The company side carried out the following unjust labor actions: forcing workers to withdraw from the union, launching unjust personnel transfers, staging violence, and dismissing workers on its own authority. Then those workers who had been dismissed in connection with the establishment of labor unions in the U Electronic Company and the H Firm staged a sit-in for a few days at the office of the league of labor unions to which they belonged.

In the case of the S Steel Manufacturing Company, 78 workers met together and organized a labor union and were going to the office with which they were to register the union. Then some people of the company side took away by force the registration paper from them. Thus more than 100 workers staged a sit-in demanding the return of the paper. As a result of the sit-in, the registration paper was returned and sent to the borough registration office. However, the borough office returned the paper to the workers with the following excuses: that the document that shows the ratification of the [labor] federation organization was not included in the paper, and that two of the workers who attended the organizing meeting were not included in the list of workers who submitted the paper. Thus more than 100 workers staged a sit-in for 6 days demanding the withdrawal of the pro-employer labor union and the guarantee of the three rights of workers. However, the workers' demand was not met.

In addition to these, the number of collective demands made by workers in connection with the establishment of their labor unions, including that of the H Acoustics Company, greatly increased this year. In particular, the unjust administrative actions, which are similar to evasion of law, taken by administrative authorities in the process of labor union registration are causing major factors that give rise to collective actions of workers.

**Unjust Treatments:** In the case of the H Travel Company, 50 female workers boycotted work demanding that the search for a perpetrator and the body searches, which take place when a tourist guide had lost cash, be stopped. The company side agreed to meet their demand and the workers returned to normal work. In the case of the T Travel Company, workers boycotted work demanding that the rudeness of the personnel who are assigning guides to buses be eliminated, that meals for employees be improved, and that the oppression by the head of the operations section be stopped. The company side promised to meet the demand and thereby the disorder was settled.

In the case of the S Taxi Company, 80 workers boycotted work in protest against the holding of morning roll calls outdoors on severely cold days. The company side promised to hold morning calls indoors; thus the dispute was settled. In the case of the D Industry Company, more than 100 workers boycotted work in protest against the company's plan for moving a plant and the company's failure in mapping measures for employees' housing problems. The company side belatedly made some concrete plans and announced them; then the dispute was settled.

In the case of the K Transportation Company, 127 tourist guides boycotted guide work demanding that meals for employees be improved, and that the employees be treated humanely. The company side agreed to meet their demand; and then normal work was resumed.

**Unjust Dismissal:** In the case of the H Insurance Company, when a change in the management and a large scale personnel changes came and working conditions were worsened, the labor union side demanded that the changes in the personnel management system be cancelled, and that working conditions be improved back to those prior to the change. Then the company side transferred 491 or over one third of the total number of workers to another company in the same business group and newly employed 383 non-professional insurance workers. Thus more than 350 workers, including officers of the labor union, staged a sit-in in protest against such unjust personnel actions. The sit-in lasted for a few days and then the company side cancelled all those personnel actions. Thus the labor dispute was settled.

In the case of the S Business Company, the company dismissed employees who had protested against a personnel action taken by the company, 25 workers boycotted work demanding that the dismissals be cancelled. The company side reinstated all those dismissed workers and then the disorder was settled. In addition to these, a number of sit-ins were staged by those workers who had been unjustly dismissed while they were organizing labor unions; they occupied offices of political parties or offices of political organizations.

**Collective Agreement and Improvement of Working Conditions:** In the case of the Y Taxi Company, when workers organized a labor union and demanded collective bargaining the company side rejected it. Then workers requested that the Labor Commission conduct an arbitration. However, despite the

arbitration action, the company side rejected that. Then 50 members of the labor union boycotted work. A collective agreement was reached through a collective bargaining and consequently the disorder was settled.

In the case of the H Nayom [word unintelligible] Company, when the company side deliberately put off renewal of the collective agreement despite the fact that the labor union had continuously demanded the renewal. Then 14 workers boycotted work and 13 drivers did not come to work collectively, putting up 7 items of demands, include a wage increase. Then the company side dismissed all of those workers who boycotted or did not come to work. Then the workers staged collective actions. The company side came to face difficulties in carrying on normal operations and then reinstated all of those dismissed workers and renewed the collective agreement. Thus the labor dispute was settled.

In the case of the B Transportation Company, the company requested tour guides to work on off-days when the No 2 subway line was opened and the bus operation lines were changed. Then 56 tour-guide girls collectively boycotted work in protest against that action. Then the work on off days was cancelled through a bargaining between labor and management. Thus the disorder was settled.

In the case of the S Travel Company, 32 tour-guide girls collectively boycotted work in protest against the excessive work schedule of [working on 3 off-days a month?] and inhumane treatment. Then a schedule of working on 2 off-days a month and a labor-management agreement were made; and consequently normal work was resumed.

These cases of labor disputes cited above clearly substantiate those characteristic features of collective labor disorders which were reviewed above. In particular, these actual examples clearly attest to the fact that labor disputes were caused by urgent livelihood needs of workers and their spontaneous resistance designed to guarantee minimum rights.

1 <표3> 집단노사분류 발생현황

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
2	집단노사분류총발생건수	133	110	96	102	105	407	186	88	98	111
4	임금인상	42	31	36	45	31	38	38	7	7	29
5	임금체불	22	37	30	29	36	287	69	26	36	37
3 6	원유폐업·조업단속	7	8	4	3	5	11	11	4	9	2
7	노조활동방해	19	8	6	2	3		4			7
8	인부당처우	10	12	7	9	7					
9	인부당해고	10	3	4	1	6	5	9	2	6	5
10	별근로조건개선및 단세침						20	36	26	25	18
11	기타	23	11	9	13	17	46	19	23	15	13
13	유작업거부	52	40	58	58	60	98	88	67	62	62
12 14	행농성	39	43	30	26	43	204	40	16	27	44
15	별식사거부(시위)	1	15	5	3	2	47	32	3	6	3
16	기타	41	12	3	15		58	26	2	3	2
17	자료: 노동부자료에서 재분류작성										

Key:

1. (Table 3) Outbreaks of Collective Labor Disorders
2. Total Number of Collective Labor Disputes
3. Causes
4. Wage Increase
5. Delay in Wage Payment
6. Closedown, Suspension of Works, or Reduction of Operation
7. Hampering Labor Union Activities
8. Unjust Treatment
9. Unjust Dismissal
10. Improvement of Working Conditions and Collective Agreement
11. Others
12. Types
13. Boycotting Work
14. Sit-ins
15. Refusal Meals (Demonstrations)
16. Others
17. Source: Compiled through a recompilation of materials of the Ministry of Labor.

Must Be Settled Through Autonomous Mediation Principle

In the above, we have reviewed the causes and characteristics of labor disputes. Let us then explore the prospect of reasonable arbitration on the basis of the review.

As indicated in the facts about and characteristics of the labor disputes, the labor disputes in our country are very much principle-oriented and seeking-the-guarantee-of-rights in their nature, compared to those in advanced industrial countries. Therefore, it is above all, essential for the settlement of labor disputes to be aimed at substantial improvement of labor conditions as well as living conditions of workers and at the guarantee of due rights of workers.

Urgent tasks, which have to be carried out to achieve such a settlement cited above, are as follows: to improve wage standard; to effect a fair distribution of income; to prevent delay in wage payment; and to make policy-oriented efforts and to install a system mechanism in order to guarantee the wage payment. Furthermore, some concrete measures must be taken in order to improve working conditions, including the reduction of working hours, to guarantee employment, and to make the labor welfare substantial [for workers].

Meanwhile, as for the normalization or modernization of the labor-management relations, the following basic factors must be established: that two parties of the labor-management relations should be equal, and that the labor-management relations should be operated autonomously. In order to do so, above all, the following factors are strongly required: the epoch-making improvement of the management of labor-management relations in business enterprises; the strengthening of measures for labor-management relations through the elimination of restrictions on labor union activities; and the reasonable transformation, by the state, of policies toward the labor-management relations. It is also imperative that the pre-modern factors and abnormal contradictions which are governing the current labor-management relations system be eliminated or improved.

As for the basic direction of reforming the system of labor-management relations, it must be aimed at the establishment of the labor-management autonomy and the elimination of power unbalance between labor and management; and it must be focused on the guarantee of workers' basic rights and the improvement of the arbitration system for labor disputes. In particular, in order to make a lawful labor-dispute out of the present day labor disorder, which is of a negative nature and unlawful and which sometimes becomes violent in its form, it is imperative that the workers' right of collective action be firmly guaranteed, and that the arbitration system for labor disputes be improved reasonably.

As mentioned above, labor disputes are inevitable under the capitalist economy system. It is impossible to prohibit them by means of certain restrictive measures; nor is it possible to find a perfect compensation system designed to replace them.

Therefore, it is most desirable that labor disputes be mediated by means of an independent bargaining between labor and management. This represents the principle of independent mediation; and it is regarded as the basic principle of arbitration system. Thus the arbitration system for labor disputes, which is to be implemented by the state, must be established and operated on the basis of the following basic propositions:

First, in principle, mediation must be conducted independently by the parties concerned; and the state must give assistance in the mediation and push it.

Second, as a natural result of the principle of independent mediation, the arbitration system must not restrict or prohibit the action of dispute



itself. If the action of dispute is restricted for the mediation of a dispute, fundamental contradictions would result from it.

Third, in order to prevent violation of the principle of independent mediation, arbitration must, in principle, be based on the will of the parties concerned in terms of the time of opening the procedure of mediation and of the binding power of decisions of the arbitrating organization. This represents the very principle of "voluntary mediation."

Fourth, the arbitrating organization must act swiftly and fairly. It must become an independent organization capable of being trusted fully by the parties concerned. This, too, represents a technical requirement of the principle of independent mediation.

In any way, in the case of our country, too, such a principle of independent mediation of labor disputes must be applied normally and carried out faithfully. If not, it would be highly possible that the quantitative increase of labor disputes and the qualitative change in labor disputes bring about violent and explosive resistance on the part of workers.

7989

CSO: 4107/186

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMY POLICIES

SK200301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government does not plan to take additional pump-priming measures to accelerate the nation's economic growth, deputy premier and economic planning minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Friday.

Although Korea's current account deficits had reached 963 million U.S. dollars at the end of June, that figure will certainly fall to 500 to 700 million dollars by the end of this year, as the government predicted in its 1985 economic management plan, Sin said.

His comments came during a live TV talk program that was broadcast nationwide Friday evening by the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS). Sin said that the economic stimulative measures announced on 13 July are intended primarily to boost exports and to improve Korea's balance of international payments.

The measures include the raising of the per dollar export support loan unit from 710 won to 740 won, the expansion of the credit guarantee ceiling for small exporting firms from 300 billion won to 400 billion won (457.1 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 875 won) and the reduction of the depreciation period for machinery and equipment.

The deputy premier said that improving Korea's balance of payments is the major component of the government's stability-first policy.

"In this context, the 13 July stimulative measure excluded steps to boost domestic demand, a major tool of the pump-priming policy," he added.

Sin continued: "The government will take no additional stimulative measures at the cost of the current overall stabilization program. Excessive pump-priming measures may accelerate growth, but they will hurt the nation's international payments position. Once the payment position is worsened, foreign countries will no longer lend money to us."

He also said the government will implement a monetary policy that reflects economic changes but does not lead to inflation.

CSO: 4100/657

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ELECTRONICS PRODUCTIVITY, TAX BENEFITS REPORTED

Productivity Increased

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 17 May p 3

[Text] The electronics industry plans to increase the ratio of domestically produced components for nine major products--including VTR's [video tape recorders], color TV's, personal computers and electronic telephone exchanges--by 60 percent to 90 percent by next year.

To accomplish this, the industry has decided to go forward this year with an increase in the scale of production, together with development of major components, such as hybrid integrated circuits [IC], multilevel printed circuit boards, and high resolution CRT's [cathode ray tube].

According to industry sources on 16 May, nearly all electronics goods are technology intensive items, so there is a growing need to increase competitiveness and to improve the international balance of payments by developing all types of components, given the fact that the ratio of domestic production of components is still low.

Accordingly, the industry has set specific domestic production ratio goals, to be reached by the end of next year, for major items and plans an increase of from 5 percent to 13 percent, as follows:

- . electronic telephone exchanges--70 percent (65 percent as of the end of 1984);
- . telephones--98 percent (92 percent as of late 1984);
- . facsimile transmitters, 60 percent (50 percent as of late 1984);
- . personal computers--65 percent (60 percent as of late 1984);
- . CRT terminals--85 percent (75 percent as of late 1984);
- . floppy disk drives--65 percent (52 percent as of late 1984);
- . color TV's--95 percent (90 percent as of late 1984);

- . VTR's--75 percent (65 percent as of late 1984; and
- . color Braun tubes--85 percent (75 percent as of late 1984).

The industry plans to go forward with development and to increase the production of necessary components for each product in order to achieve the target ratios for domestic production, and has designated such components as connectors, resistors and transistors, and hybrid IC's for the electronic telephone exchanges; contract spring for telephones; and heads, cutters and transistors for facsimile transmitters.

Other components are VLSI [very large scale integrated circuits] and multi-level printed circuit boards for personal computers, high resolution Braun tubes and LSI [large scale integrated circuits] for CRT terminals, and heads, motor mechanisms, and LSI for floppy disc drives.

Apart from these, other components have been targeted for development or increased production, including video IC's and culcumb IC's for color TV's; RF converters, drum shafts, tuners, and drum blanks for VTR's; and shadow masks for color Braun tubes.

The increase in the ratio of domestically produced components appears to have a great effect in lowering the unit costs of production.

When the ratio of domestically produced components for facsimile transmitters was 30 percent, the average unit price was 5.3 million won, but last year, when the ratio was 50 percent, the price went down to 4.5 million won, and this year, when the ratio increases to 60 percent, the price is expected to reach the 4 million won mark. Also, when the ratio of domestically produced components for telephone exchanges was 10 percent, the cost per month was \$520, but at the end of last year when the ratio was 65 percent, it went down to \$270 and this year, when the ratio reaches 70 percent, it is expected to go down to \$260. In the case of the VTR, when the ratio of domestically produced components was 30 percent, the cost per set was \$764, but as of the end of last year, when the ratio was 65 percent, it went down to \$570, and when the ratio reaches 70 percent at the end of this year, it is predicted to go down to \$550.

#### Special Tax Exemption Reconsidered

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 15 May 85 p 7

[Text] Since 1982, VTR's and microwave ovens have received favored treatment in the form of special tax exemption and provisional rates of taxation on major export items, but are still low in ratio of domestically produced components and also have a domestic distribution rate of less than 10 percent. Citing this fact, the home electronics industry is requesting that from next year to 1988, until a base for domestic consumption is firmly established,

and competitiveness in overseas exports is increased, the period of special tax exemption, which is normally adjusted upward in stages, be extended.

According to industry related sources on 15 May, the government has been promoting technological development through firming up the domestic demand for VTR's and microwave ovens, at the initial stage of development by granting special tax exemptions on a provisional basis, of 4 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively, from 1982 to the present, in consideration of the fact that VTR's and microwave ovens are at the same time strategic export goods of the household electronics industry and also advanced technology goods.

Accordingly, the home electronics industry, citing the fact that export competitiveness is still weak, given this weak domestic demand base, is requesting an extension of the special tax exemption provisional rate through the end of this year.

Meanwhile, the government plans to increase the current 4 percent provisional tax rate on VTR's to 16 percent in 1986 and to 28 percent in 1987, and to implement the basic tax rate for general electronics products--40 percent--in 1988. If this is carried out, the indirect tax burden being shifted to consumers will increase by stages and the current asking price of 679,000 won for VTR's will increase to 981,000 won by 1988 (not taking into account reductions in the manufacturing cost or technological improvements).

The government also plans to increase the tax on microwave ovens, from the current special exempted tax rate of 2.8 percent to 11.2 percent in 1986, 19.6 percent in 1987, and 28 percent in 1988, with the result that a product currently selling for 202,000 won will increase in price to 266,500 won.

Even though the household electronics industry is reducing the factors that increase manufacturing and materials costs through internal development and improvements in technology, key components--such as the transformer and tuner for VTR's and the timer and condensor used in microwave ovens--still heavily depend on Japanese manufacturers, and the industry is asking for an extension of the special exempted tax rate currently scheduled to be adjusted upwards by stages beginning next year.

12837

CSO: 4107/184

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EMERGENCY STEPS SOUGHT FOR SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

SK190040 Seoul YONHAP in English 0022 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, 19 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean shipbuilders have begun to take emergency measures in an effort to emerge from their protracted business slump, a business source said Friday.

Among the emergency steps are manpower reduction, management reformation and suspension of recruitment for new employees.

Hyundai heavy industry plans to reduce its work force by eliminating the positions vacated by employees who leave or retire. It now employs more than 24,000 workers. Hyundai reduced expenses by merging with the Hyundai Ocean and Engineering Co. last year, thereby shifting its emphasis from shipbuilding to floating steel structures.

Daewoo shipbuilding has finalized a plan to reduce its work force from 25,000 to 20,000 and to cut its ordinary expenses by as much as 100 billion won (101.6 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 875 won) for this year.

To overcome the current business recession, management reformation is more urgent than management rationalization, Yun Yong-sok, president of Daewoo shipbuilding, was quoted as saying.

Samsung shipbuilding, which was placed under the managerial wing of Samsung heavy industry last year, has cancelled its plan to build a third dockyard at a cost of 20 billion won this year. In addition, Samsung has decided not to recruit new employees this year and to divert much of its manpower, equipment and technology into construction and heavy equipment production. It has also launched a campaign to cut production costs by 20 percent, the source said.

The Korea Shipbuilding and Trading Corp. has adopted an employment quota system to reduce its personnel to about 300 and is working on a campaign to cut its ordinary expenses by 20 to 30 percent this year. It has shifted its focus to non-shipbuilding areas, such as rolling stock, construction and civil engineering, the source said.



As a result of the serious business stagnation in the global shipping industry, South Korea's new shipbuilding orders from abroad fell from 2.6 million tons in 1983 to 2.5 million tons (2.4 billion U.S. dollars) last year. In the first 6 months of this year, shipbuilding orders totaled 329,000 tons (1.2 billion dollars for 25 vessels), representing a 50-percent drop from the corresponding period last year.

In addition, excessive competition among shipbuilders for new orders eroded profitability in the industry. As a result, shipbuilding prices fell from 1,200 dollars per ton in 1982 to 840 dollars per ton in 1984, and 1,000 dollars this year.

The Korean Government began to promote shipbuilding as a strategic industry in the latter half of the 1970's, thereby increasing the nation's annual shipbuilding capacity from 190,000 tons in 1971 to 4 million tons last year, when it ranked second in the world. The hasty expansion is another major factor behind the current serious business slump now facing the Korean shipbuilding industries, the source said.

CNO: 4100/657

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

#### BRIEFS

**KDB GOVERNOR**--Seoul, 13 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Saturday appointed Kim Hung-ki, former vice-minister of the Economic Planning Board (EPB), to be governor of the Korea Development Bank (KDB). He replaces Cheng Chun-tack, who has been suffering from an illness. Kim, 53, graduated from Seoul National University, where he majored in political science, in 1957. After joining the EPB in 1958, Kim worked in several positions at the EPB, including director of the Foreign Capitals Management Bureau and as director of the Office of Statistics. In 1980, he was appointed assistant minister for management of the Defense Ministry, and became administrator of the Office of Manpower the following year. Kim was selected vice-minister of Finance Ministry in 1982 and has served as vice minister of the EPB since 1983. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0344 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

**AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION**--Seoul, 16 Jul (DANA-YONHAP)--South Korean companies produced 172,339 automobiles in the first half of this year, up 31.2 percent from the corresponding period last year, a Korea Manufacturers Association official said Tuesday. Domestic car sales totaled 116,931 units, up 11.2 percent, and exports amounted to 50,130 (as printed) units, up 139.1 percent. The boom was led by the production of 114,139 passenger cars in the first 6 months. Passenger car sales on the domestic market increased by 14.9 percent, and exports rose by 140.3 percent. Passenger car exports in the January-June period of this year totaled slightly less than 52,350 units last year. In terms of value, however, passenger car exports in the first 6 months of this year amounted to 110.4 million U.S. dollars, an 11.3-percent increase from last year. Auto part exports in the same period reached a value of 60 million dollars, up 24.4 percent, the association official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 16 Jul 85 SK]

**LEAD, ZINC DEPOSITS**--Seoul, 19 Jul (DANA-YONHAP)--An exploration team from the state-run Korea Mining Promotion Corp. has discovered the largest known zinc and lead deposit in South Korea, the Energy and Resources Ministry announced Friday. The deposit is located in the Taebaek area of Kangwon-do Province, which is in the northeastern part of South Korea. The exploration team estimated that the vein holds 10 million tons of zinc and lead with a purity of 9.1 percent--two percentage points higher than the average Korean grade of 7.2 percent. The vein also contains 100 grams of silver per ton, energy and

discovered. Minister Gwak Tong-yeol said. The newly discovered mineral deposit accounts for 44 percent of Korea's known zinc and lead reserves (28.8 million tons). According to ministry estimates, the potential value of the vein is 278 billion won (117.7 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 875 won), and the vein contains an amount of zinc and lead 15 times Korea's annual production. After drilling 105,100 meters deep in an undeveloped area owned by the Gunggepang Mining Company, which is based in Taebaek, the exploration team found mineral ores containing lead, zinc and silver. To prepare for production later this year, a 3,000-meter-long level will be constructed, linking the newly discovered vein to existing [word indistinct]. In 2 or 3 years, the vein is expected to yield about 50,000 tons of lead and zinc, and 1.4 tons of silver annually, a mining promotion corp. official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 19 Jul 85 SK]

MANPOWER REDUCTIONS INVESTIGATED--The Ministry of Labor Affairs yesterday dispatched labor supervisors to major industrial companies to determine whether a "large-scale manpower reduction" reported at those firms violates the Labor Standard Law. The ministry instructed the supervisors to check the size of workforce reduction's wages in arrears and other areas of possible law violations and report them to the ministry. The ministry action came and reports that manpower reductions came starting with textile and plywood companies late last year because of prolonged business recession. The reduction has now spread to construction and shipbuilding firms and even electronics companies, it was learned. A steel construction company, for instance, laid off more than 10 employees early this year while another business conglomerate is considering cutting its employees "by hundreds." "If there are any unlawful dismissals or other cases of law violations, responsible persons of those companies will be punished," ministry official said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 85 p 8]

DIFFERED SPENDING CUT--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party urged the government yesterday to hold the increase in next year's national budget to a minimum over this year. In an alternative national money bill formulation, the NKP maintained that a "sound, balanced budget" is needed to fight protracted business slump expected to continue into 1986. The party demanded that defense spending be reduced to 5 percent of the nation's GNP, and that grants to provincial and local governments be reduced and personnel management expenses scaled down. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 85 p 1]

Continued

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ROK DAILY VIEWS DEVELOPMENTS IN CULTURAL, ARTISTIC LIFE

SK230143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Impact of Cultural Activity"]

[Text] Over the past weekend, there were a few notable developments pertaining to the nation's cultural and artistic life. The first was a government decision to provide the Federation of Artistic and Cultural Organizations of Korea, an umbrella institution administering 10 major cultural associations, with a building to be used as its new headquarters, as part of an extensive plan to reinvigorate the federation's function with financial helps.

Then came the disclosure of a forthright government position on the controversial "minjung munhwa" or "culture for the people," which the minister of culture and information deplored as tending to feature cultural and artistic works obviously abused as "tools for political struggles."

The minister, speaking at a meeting of the cultural federation, categorically warned against the danger of such an abuse by antigovernment figures, whose works he said often provide ideological grounds for dissident movements and radical student activism.

The statement was particularly noteworthy as it was the first made by the minister in his capacity as the spokesman for the government since a controversy flared up over the minjung munhwa, a trend pursued by a group of artists who write, paint or speak about the lives of low-wage factory workers and peasant farmers in the contemporary setting.

Shortly after the spokesman made the tough remarks, a squad of policemen raided a gallery in downtown Seoul to remove about 30 of the 100 paintings on display, which they regarded as "nothing but agitative posters" for anti-government movements, rather than being pure art works.

While the two latter developments were obviously interrelated, the sequence may well be taken as reflecting a sore aspect of our national life in recent days.

As the minister noted in the statement, Korea is an open society in which artists are assured of the freedom of artistic and creative activities. Then, there is another side of the coin: That is, the government authorities and the general public as well are gravely concerned about various disruptive

process, undermining the nation's constitutional order and its cohesionness—especially in the case of problems arising from the territorial division.

In this respect, it is quite understandable that the government authorities set certain guidelines for cultural promotion, as it does on other phases of national development. But, a government action is hoped to be short of interfering in cultural and artistic expression—for one thing, in light of their intrinsic nature of valuing creativity.

On the other hand, those engaged in these fields are called upon to be acutely aware of the stark reality confronting our society and better prepared for tackling problems like the ones currently at issue by themselves in spontaneous ways.

(30) XHHH/AST

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

USE OF ART FOR POLITICAL STRUGGLE CRITICIZED

SK240147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Art Versus Propaganda"]

[Text] The police seizure of paintings on exhibition in a Seoul gallery last weekend has brought to a head the polemics concerning the relevance of the so-called art for the masses movement in this country. It raises questions of far-reaching implication for the nation as well as for artistic and cultural circles.

The definition of "freedom of expression" and the aim of art depend on the era and circumstances in which such freedoms are practiced.

Though the somewhat puritanical notion of art for art's sake is not universally accepted, it is clear that art should not be made into a servant of a political ideology or social movement.

Art and literature are creative activities appealing basically to the aesthetic instincts of man. Inspired art sometimes imposes ideological constraints and mental distortion on the otherwise free and imaginative modes of expression.

Disdain for and distrust of "contaminated" artistic expression is a natural result of man's attachment to truly independent art.

In recent years a number of writers, poets and painters have emerged here under the banner of "people's art"--a dubious epithet employed to soft-pedal their proletarian orientation.

On the pretext of active concern for the lot of the poor and the underprivileged, they often resort to naked sloganeering conducive to propaganda and agitation.

Care for the less fortunate among us is understandable. But improvement of their lot must be sought by methods other than class struggle and violent revolution.

Our nation and the government are committed to liberal institutions and capitalistic values. Improvements are pursued within the framework of the existing system that rejects leftist interpretations and solutions.



Under no conditions will our artists be allowed to incite class antagonism or challenge liberal values upheld under the law of the land.

We must be on special guard against internal divisions and unrest stirred up by North Korean Communists bent on subverting our system by taking advantage of legal loopholes.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong served a stern warning against the tendency of a small segment of our cultural and artistic community to use art as a tool for political struggle and social rebellion.

Contamination of arts by politicized practitioners of the "engagement" school is a great misfortune. They should stop tampering with the arts, thus salvaging themselves from sinking into the trap of "Socialist realism" which has actually doomed freedom of expression in many countries.

CSO: 4100/657

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR SEMICONDUCTORS REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 May 85 p 1

[Text] The government is formulating plans to provide assistance funds, like advanced countries such as Japan do, to help with the nationwide growth of domestic semiconductor industries, which are experiencing difficulties because of a sharp drop in prices, and also to expand tax benefits for research and development costs and investment in facilities.

Because the burden of technological development risk is high and large scale investment is necessary in the semiconductor field, the government plans to have a nationwide research and development system in which government, industry, and the academic world will participate jointly, and to enable technology that is developed to be applied throughout the industrial sector.

On the first of this month, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] made the judgment that without having technology in the semiconductor field, it will be difficult for Korea to be competitive as an advanced industrial nation, and that dependency on overseas countries cannot prepare the autonomous base for information equipment, communications equipment and important defense equipment that is directly related to national defense and to the information society which is coming in the future. Even though this field is currently experiencing difficulties, the MCI is setting up a plan to continually promote the semiconductor industry as a national strategic industry, through financial assistance and a nationwide research and development system, and is preparing a unified plan for this assistance.

It has become known that the MCI is studying proposals to prepare a semiconductor industry growth fund jointly supported by government and industry on a scale of from 30 to 40 billion won, and for the government to give financial assistance for investment in facilities to be used jointly by research and development teams.

Moreover, the government has decided to expand tax benefits for research and development expenses and investment in facilities, and is studying proposals to apply a special depreciation system, which will add a 100 percent depreciation over the normal depreciation, or perhaps to introduce an investment tax deduction system that will deduct a large part of investment costs from the corporate tax.

Currently the Ministry of Finance is formulating a plan to include the semiconductor industry among industries benefited by the Tax Reduction and Exemption Law, revision of which is being promoted in order to aid such things as investment in rationalization of enterprises. Moreover, the government is studying a proposal to increase the rate of tax exemption for the introduction of manufacturing facilities in the semiconductor field. The rate is currently limited to 70 percent.

In accordance with this the MCI plans to wind up the growth plan proposal soon and proceed with negotiations with related ministries and agencies.

In related developments, the unit price for the 64K DRAM [dynamic random access memory] is rapidly dropping to the 80 cent mark due to the Japanese dumping offensive and domestic front runner Samsung Semiconductor is reducing its production of the 64K DRAM, producing different products on the assembly line.

Meanwhile, the government has decided that the profitability of this product is not likely to improve greatly in the future even if it does not fall any further, and has decided to provide guidance to firms to continue to increase their production of other goods having high marketability that can be manufactured on 64K DRAM lines.

One MCI source explained that in the United States, \$500 million in assistance has been provided up to the present (from 1980 to 1987) for development plans for VHSIC [very high-speed integrated circuits] under the direction of the Department of Defense, and Japan, under the leadership of MITI [Ministry of International Trade and Industry] is providing 30 billion yen in assistance to a VLSI [very large-scale integrated circuit] research consortium.

In the analysis of the MCI, the United States and Japan are making a concentrated investment in high-tech goods that can currently command prices, and there is a tendency to gradually shift low value-added goods that have become generally available over to Third World countries. The MCI also plans to promote a shift in its policy to emphasize production of goods such as semiconductor chips used in watches and integrated circuits for transistor-transistor logic use.

Nevertheless, the MCI plans to proceed with caution in future investment, taking into consideration the unforeseeable aspects of market conditions, such as acceleration in the shortening of product life cycles, Japanese dumping activities intended to exclude developing countries, the vast scale of investment required, the unreasonable period required for investment and the lack of development of surrounding conditions, such as the materials and related industries.

Recently Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications has reduced production of the 64K DRAM, for which market conditions are poor, and instead has begun to diversify, for example by producing the 16K EEPROM [erasable and electronically programmable read-only memory], the 16K SRAM [static random-access memory] and the 256K DROM [dynamic read-only memory] on the 64K DRAM line at Kihung.

According to industry sources on 1 May, as market conditions have worsened, Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications has diversified its products and, to overcome the situation, has begun to use the 64K DRAM line to produce and distribute three types of semiconductors developed last year together with the 64K DRAM.

The 16K EEPROM that Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications is mass producing on this production line has a current international price of \$5.50. A special feature of this item is that it allows minor changes in stored information and retains the stored information when the current is turned off. It is a semiconductor with broad application in the aerospace field, industrial equipment, robotics and computer equipment, as well as automatic inspection and verification equipment and peripheral equipment for department store sales.

#### Current Situation in the Domestic Semiconductor Industry

Company	Location	Investment as of the end of 1984 (billion won)	Production capacity (thousands of 4" wafers/yr)	Major items produced
Samsung	Puch'on	91	800	watch chips, TTL-IC's
	Yongin	156.5	1,000	64K, 256K, 16KS, 64KS
Hyundai	Ich'on	113.9	800	16KS, 64KE, 128K-ROM, micro-computers, 256K DRAM
Gold Star	Kumi	92.5	400	L-IC's, TTL-IC's 8-bit u-P gate array
Hankook Electronics	Kumi	30	200	TR, L-IC's
Total		483.9	3,200	

Moreover, the 16K SRAM integrates 64,000 transistors and 32,000 resistors on a single chip. A special feature of the SRAM is its low use of current, combined with the capacity to retain stored information for a time even without renewal of electric current; it is used in computers. The current international price has reached \$2.22.

Apart from these items, the unit price of the 256K ROM is \$4.70; it can store 32,000 characters and is characterized by low power consumption.

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS CONCERNS WITH WORLD MARKET

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 31 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Pak Yong-ch'o]

[Text] High-tech industry, in the spotlight as the darling child of modern industrial society, is experiencing a short circuit as a result of excessive competition from more highly developed manufacturers in the advanced countries. In particular, the semiconductor industry, which is spoken of as the outstanding example of high-tech industry, is suffering from the dumping offensive of Japanese manufacturers and is going through great trials. Lately Japan has begun a dumping offensive that extends even to electronics goods such as color televisions and VTR's [video tape recorders], creating an abnormal atmosphere in the electronics industry field.

In addition, the United States and Japan have prepared laws to protect semiconductor chips and there is evident a move to block the spread of semiconductor technology so that foreign companies cannot copy designs created by their own domestic semiconductor companies and make new products. Should this happen, countries like Korea, which import basic product designs, to say nothing of designs for machines necessary in manufacturing semiconductors, from foreign countries, will experience a great shock.

Looking at recent trends in the world semiconductor market, the prices of the major semiconductor products such as the 64K DRAM /dynamic random access memory/ and the 256K DRAM are showing a trend toward rapid decline, dropping by 50 percent this year.

The 256K DRAM has dropped from the \$50 mark in 1983 to the \$12 mark this year, and the unit price of the 64K DRAM, which was \$20 in 1980, fell to \$5 in 1982, \$2.30 in 1984 and \$1.80 this year.

This rapid fall in the prices of semiconductors and other products of the memory element type in particular is due not only to the never ending stream of new high capability products in the market, but also because Japanese manufacturers are coming out with their dumping offensive. Because of the rapid development of technology it is the nature of things in high-tech industries that new products are being ceaselessly developed. Recently, the great drop in prices of the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM is due to the introduction of a new product, the 1 megabit DRAM.

In the VLSI [very large scale integration] semiconductor field as well, not long after the appearance of the 64K DRAM, the 256K DRAM appeared, with four times the capacity of the 64K DRAM. Now the 1 megabit DRAM, which is four times the size of the 256K DRAM, has come out. Because the product life cycle is this short, manufacturers that developed the field first set the price high initially and recover their development costs, then when late developing manufacturers reach the stage of participation in the market, they drastically lower the price, getting control of the market; this is the basic marketing strategy the manufacturers use.

Now Japanese manufacturers go one step further and come out with a dumping offensive to dominate the world semiconductor market from the beginning. They come out with a dumping offensive that does not even recover production costs in order to overturn their competitors, beginning with the United States, and for this reason U.S. semiconductor companies are also going through the wringer.

Japan doesn't hesitate to use a dumping offensive that they know will bring losses, because Japan is equal to the United States in speed of research and ahead of the United States in production and exports. In the case of the 64K DRAM, a major target of the dumping offensive, development costs have already been completely recovered and Japan is confident in price competition, so they immoderately come forward with sales competition at low prices. In addition, demand declines as new products appear and prices continue to drop endlessly.

Japan's dumping offensive is striking a major blow at our country's semiconductor industry in particular. Our semiconductor industry has only now barely acquired systems for mass production of the 64K DRAM and is going on to the final stages in development of the 256K DRAM and cannot escape bitter struggle as it gets messed up by Japan's [bud nipping] tactics.

Fortunately, Korea's technical manpower is highly skilled; at Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co the rejection rate is low and the company calculates that even if the unit price reaches the \$2 mark they can make a profit. However, if the unit price drops below \$1 as it did recently, they will never be able to show a profit.

In any case, the domestic semiconductor industry seems to have reached the stage where it must take its profit and loss statements into account.

Meanwhile, domestic companies have been putting a stupendous investment into the semiconductor field.

Even this year, four semiconductor manufacturers that do wafer processing plan to invest 710 million won.

During this year Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co plans to invest 250 million won, while Gold Star Semiconductor plans to invest 150 million won, Hyundai Electronics plans to invest 300 million won and Hanguk Electronics plans to invest 10 million won.



There is no doubt that semiconductor industries still have good prospects, but in light of the fact that competition in the world market is intensifying, it is pointed out that this kind of excessive and duplicative investment must be corrected.

At present, the world semiconductor market is in the hands of 10 large Japanese and U.S. firms; Japan's dumping offensive is intended especially to knock down all the late developing manufacturers through competition and monopolize the world market. Accordingly, to survive the Japanese manufacturers' extermination strategy, we must go beyond excessive and duplicative investment in the domestic industry and diversify investment, with specialization by the major companies. For example, we should not concentrate investment solely in the memory element field, on products like the 64K DRAM and the 256K DRAM, but should diversify investment in middle-grade products such as IC [Integrated circuit] chips for electronic calculators, circuits for electronic watches, gate arrays and microprocessors.

Concurrently, the government also must be unstinting in boldly providing aid to advanced industry fields. We stand at present at a crossroads, and our choices will determine whether our country's semiconductor industry lives or dies. Even in advanced countries like the United States and Japan, the governments provide active assistance to the high tech industry fields; if we alone just keep on passively watching, as if looking at a fire across the river, our advanced industries will not be able to reach maturity.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS TRENDS, RESPONSES EXAMINED

Seoul SANOP-KISUL TONGHYANG in Korean No 5, May 85 pp 111-120

[Article by Yi Kyong-t'ae and Kwak Kuk-hwi: "Recent Trends in the Semiconductor Industry and Our Response"]

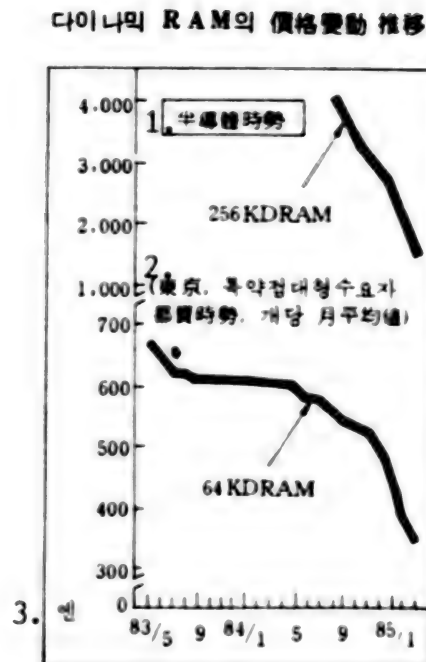
[Text] Recent World Semiconductor Market Trends

The semiconductor industry, which enjoyed an unprecedented boom for about a year and a half from early 1983 through the first half of 1984, began to show abnormal symptoms in the summer of 1984, and lately seems to have become bogged down in a world-wide condition of stagnancy. The situation of a year ago, when the supply of semiconductors was inadequate to meet the demand, has evaporated like a fable and there is excess supply, as semiconductor prices also greatly drop. The drop in semiconductor prices has been especially severe in the case of the dynamic random access memory [DRAM]. The price of the 64K DRAM held steady at the 600 yen mark from late 1982 until the spring of 1984, but then began to fall, reaching 500 yen late last year and falling recently to 300 yen. The price of the 256K DRAM dropped from 5,000 yen per unit in the spring of last year to 3,000 yen at year end, and most recently has declined to 1,350 yen. Other semiconductor products have not dropped in price to such a great extent, but the trend is toward price declines of from 5 percent to 20 percent compared with last year.

Figure 1. Dynamic RAM Price Movement Trends

Key:

1. Semiconductor prices
2. Tokyo monthly average wholesale unit price for large purchasing agencies
3. Yen



One can think of several reasons for this kind of across the board drop in semiconductor prices.

The first reason is an imbalance between supply and demand.

Since the United States is the world's primary manufacturer and consumer of semiconductors, the semiconductor industry refers to the BB-ratio (book-to-bill ratio), which shows U.S. supply and demand in semiconductors in order to grasp supply and demand trends in the world semiconductor market. The book to bill ratio is the ratio of semiconductor orders to deliveries, and the accounting method is to take the actual amount delivered each month and compare it with the average amount of monthly orders over the past 3 months (including the current month) to arrive at the ratio. This book to bill ratio is published by the U.S. semiconductor Industry Association, and a tentative value is published about one month late, with the actual price appearing several months late. When supply and demand are balanced, the book to bill ratio is, of course, 1; however a ratio of 1.2 is regarded as one that reflects smoothly growing supply and demand in which there are no production planning problems for either consumer or supplier. The trend in book to bill ratio for the period from 1983 to the present is shown in figure 2.

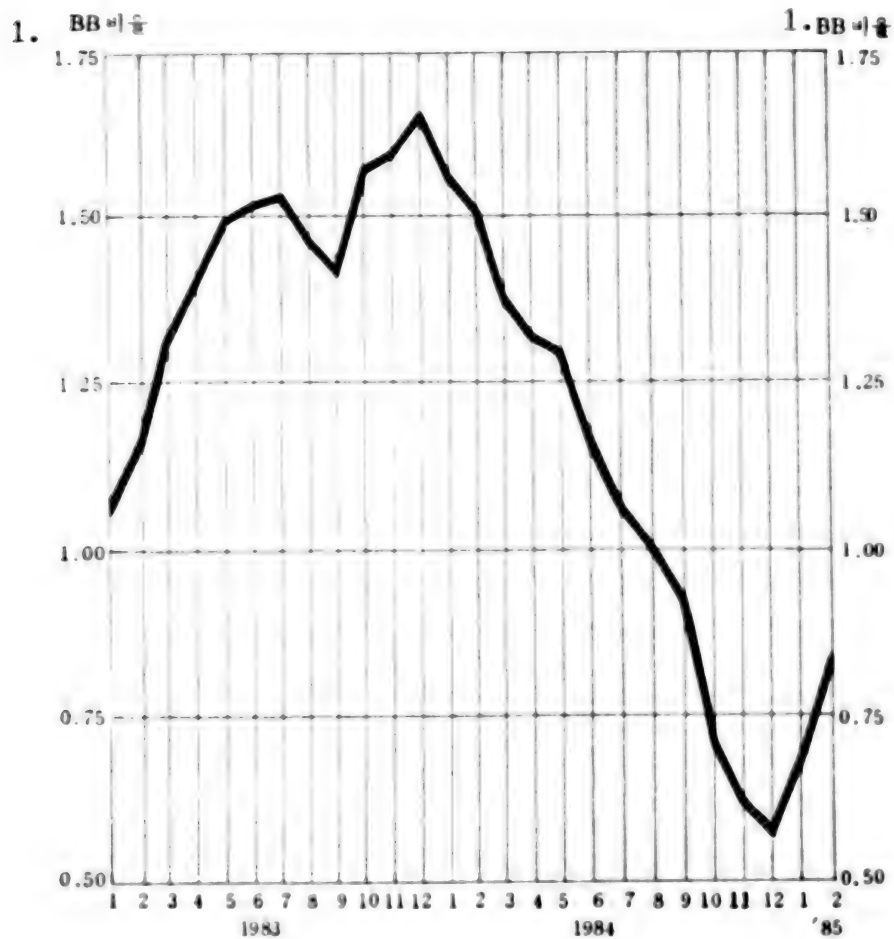
Figure 2. BB [Book to Bill] Ratio in the U.S. Semiconductor Market

Key:

1. BB ratio

〈圖 2〉

美國半導體市場의 BB比率 推移



The semiconductor market was not able to break away from a book to bill ratio of less than 1.0 for the 3 year period from December 1979 to December 1982, due to the after effects of the world economic recession brought on by the second oil shock. However, beginning in early 1983, aided by the spreading worldwide economic recovery that began in the United States, the ratio rose to 1.03 in January 1983, then passed 1.3 in March 1983 as the market experienced a semiconductor supply shortage. Subsequently, the semiconductor industry recorded a book to bill ratio of 1.66 in December 1983, enjoying, until the middle of 1984, an unprecedented worldwide boom due to extreme supply shortfalls. Together with the economic recovery, there was a rapid increase in the spread of electronic equipment of every kind that used semiconductors in large quantities, including computers, office automation equipment, telecommunications equipment, and VTR's [video tape recorders], with a concomitant and rapid increase in semiconductor demand, and the industry was quite busy turning out semiconductors.

Because of this boom, the semiconductor manufacturers in the United States and Japan continued competitively to invest in massive facilities as they enjoyed the largest profits in history. Under this impetus, numerous countries around the world set up semiconductor industries as state-guided industries and rushed to compete in large scale investment. As semiconductor production drastically increased as a result of this kind of large scale investment, the supply shortage in semiconductors began to ease in early 1984 and the prices of the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM, which had been in a stable position up to that time, began to decline. To make matters worse, in the second half of 1984 sales in the personal computers the office and factory automation related electronic equipment industry slowed down, and when semiconductor demand dropped below supply, the price of DRAM's declined even more abruptly.

Another reason that may be cited for the rapid drop in semiconductor prices is the dumping campaign undertaken by large Japanese manufacturers as a way of handling their large accumulated inventories of low quality products while they waited for the right moment to market new high quality products they had developed. To take the DRAM as an example, shortly after the 64K DRAM appeared in 1980 the 256K DRAM made its appearance, and currently manufacturers have entered the competition to make the 1M [mega-bit] DRAM, which has 4 times the capability of the 256K DRAM, commercial. Because the life-cycles of products are so short, large manufacturers in the United States and Japan establish mass production systems early on and recover their development costs as high prices obtain. Their basic management strategy is to drastically lower the price when the late developing manufacturers reach the mass production stage, introducing new products as they control the market and put their inventories in order. Looking at the 64K DRAM from the viewpoint of the large Japanese manufacturers, development costs have already been recovered, and there is a need to put inventories in order, and they are dumping it at an unreasonably low price that does not even cover production costs. Moreover, since this kind of dumping offensive is a great blow to late developing manufacturers who have only just begun mass production or acquired mass production systems, it shuts out such small and medium manufacturers and lets the large companies monopolize the market, letting them kill two birds with one stone, one might say.

Table 1. Trends in Semiconductor Production for the United States, Japan, and Western Europe

表 1) 美・日・西欧の半導體生産推移

		7. 單位: 百萬 美元					
1. 年度		1982		1983		1984	
2. 區分	1981	8. 金額	9. 前年對比 增加率(%)	8. 金額	9. 前年對比 增加率(%)	8. 金額	9. 前年對比 增加率(%)
3. 美國*	9,275	9,375	1.1	11,042	17.8	14,450	30.9
4. 日本	4,839	4,801	10. 0.8	6,569	36.8	10,704	62.9
5. 西歐	2,281	2,386	4.6	2,540	6.5	2,801	10.3
6. *	* 美國本土產量						

Key:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Year            | 6. * Deliveries                        |
| 2. Country         | 7. Unit: \$1 Million U.S.              |
| 3. United States * | 8. Amount                              |
| 4. Japan           | 9. Rate of increase over previous year |
| 5. Western Europe  | 10. Negative                           |

#### Trends in the Domestic Semiconductor Industry

Our country's genuine participation in the semiconductor industry began with the establishment in 1974 of Korea Semiconductor Co, the predecessor to today's Samsung Semiconductor, and its development and mass production of chips for watches and transistor chips. After this, beginning in the 1980's, the government formulated various policies to foster the growth of the semiconductor industry, and with massive investment by domestic conglomerate-level enterprises in the semiconductor industry, the domestic semiconductor industry experienced astonishing growth.

As may be seen in table 2, our country's semiconductor exports increased greatly, at the high annual growth rate of 37.6 percent during the period from 1981 to 1984. In 1984 in particular, the domestic semiconductor industry showed a 55 percent increase in exports over the previous year, with exports of \$1,258,000,000, thanks to a worldwide boom in semiconductor economic conditions. Also noteworthy was a more than three and one half fold increase in exports based on wafer processing in 1984 over the previous year, due to massive investment in 1983 by wafer processing firms. However, after the second half of 1984, due to the influence of stagnant world semiconductor business conditions and declines in some semiconductor prices, including those of the 64K DRAM, exports were depressed in January and February 1985, showing gradual improvement after March due to the efforts of the government and companies to overcome the difficulties.



Table 2. Korean semiconductor exports

表 2)

韓國의 半導體輸出實績

## 1. (a) 加工形態別

7. 單位: 百萬 美元

2. 年 度	1981	1982	1983	1984	8. 1985 計劃	9. 1981 ~ 1984 年平均增加率%
3. 品 分						
4. 웨이퍼加工	14	15	20	72	360	72.6
5.組 立	469	609	792	1,186	1,360	36.2
6. 計	483	624	812	1,258	1,720	37.6

## 10. (b) 製 品 別

15. 單位: 百萬 美元

11. 年 度	1981	1982	1983	1984	16. 1985 計劃	17. 1981 ~ 1984 年平均增加率%
12. 品 分						
I C	343	498	658	1,009	1,410	43.3
13. 個別素子	140	126	154	249	310	21.2
14. 計	483	624	812	1,258	1,720	37.6

## Key:

1. By type of processing
2. Year
3. Type
4. Wafer processing
5. Assembly
6. Total
7. Unit: \$1 million
8. 1985 plan
9. Average yearly rate of increase, 1981-1984

10. By product
11. Year
12. Type
13. Discrete semiconductor elements
14. Total
15. Unit: \$1 million
16. 1985 plan
17. Average yearly rate of increase, 1981-1984

Looking at the present situation in the domestic semiconductor industry, there are 25 manufacturing firms, including 4 wafer processing companies and 21 companies that do assembly manufacturing. The assembly manufacturing companies import all materials for wafers and chips from U.S. semiconductor companies and reexport the items after completing the stages of assembly. The assembly stages are all labor intensive and so far our country, which is rich in high quality low cost labor, this means having high competitiveness, both in terms of scale of production and in assembly technology. In particular, Anam Enterprises, which is the largest domestic exporter (accounting for 38 percent of domestic exports in 1984), has the highest quality assembly capability in the world and is trusted internationally. Moreover, ANKOR, its U.S. based corporate entity, is building a solid sales network in the U.S. semiconductor industry and market, and is expected to rapidly increase exports in the future as well.

With the rapid decline in prices for memory elements such as the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM, domestic wafer processing enterprises in the memory field, which have received a concentrated investment of more than 600 billion won, seem to be receiving a severe blow.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co, which was the first domestic company to succeed in trial production of the 64K DRAM in 1983, is exporting to computer companies in the United States and Great Britain; meanwhile, it has developed the 256K DRAM, for which it currently has mass production facilities, and is in a position to plunge into production of products. Gold Star Semiconductor, which is mass producing and exporting the 64K DRAM under a technology cooperation contract with AMD Co of the United States, plans to mass produce the 256K DRAM beginning in June this year. Hyundai also has concluded a technology cooperation contract with Innos of the United States and expects to mass produce a CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductor] type 256K DRAM beginning in October.

Wafer processing companies that had pushed mass production of the 256K DRAM following mass production of the 64K DRAM in this way greatly reduced their production of the 64K DRAM and slowed down their mass production of the 256K DRAM when inventories began to pile up due to falling export orders and worsening profitability, which resulted from oversupply of the 64K DRAM and falling prices. In the meantime, they are developing the 64K SRAM [static random-access memory] and planning on specialized production of specialized semiconductors.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications has been taking orders for home electronics products and industrial IC's [integrated circuits] from such places as Southeast Asia, the United States, and Europe, and as of late March had accumulated more than \$100 million in orders. The company has reduced production of the 64K DRAM on the 64K DRAM production line, and is conducting diversified production of products such as the 16K DRAM, the 16 EEPROM [erasable and electronically programmable read-only memory], and logic IC's. Gold Star Semiconductor has for the time being set aside its production plans for the 256K DRAM and is placing more of its energies into gate arrays, which it has been producing and exporting since last year. Hyundai Electronics has concluded a contract with Texas Instruments Co of the United States and plans to begin with aggressive promotion of assembly manufacturing. Each of the three companies--Samsung, Gold Star, and Hyundai--is rushing to develop the 64K SRAM, with a target date for production set for sometime in the current year.

Korea Electronics, which alone among domestic wafer processing companies has not jumped into the VLSI [very large scale integrated circuit] competition, and which has been manufacturing IC's and diodes, including its chief product, transistors, has not been greatly affected by the decline in semiconductor prices and is expanding the development, production, and export of various types of specialized semiconductors.

#### Our Response

Because semiconductors are the core parts in all electronic equipment, it is impossible to succeed in making electronic equipment thinner and smaller

without developing new semiconductors, which, while even smaller and more energy-efficient, and cheaper, are at the same time superior in capability. Additionally, since the world market has bright growth prospects, and domestically a manufacturing base has been more or less established through simple assembly and wafer processing over an extended period of time, semiconductors are a promising industry for our country.

Horizontally, the semiconductor industry is divided among some 8,000 varied types of products; vertically, it is made up of many different levels of technological sophistication, including manufacturing stage design, mask work, wafer assembly, simple assembly, and inspection equipment, so it is an industry in which international specialization by companies of many countries is active. Advanced companies in countries like the United States and Japan, in search of the profits to be obtained through low labor costs, have long since moved the simple assembly stages of their work to less developed countries.

In the case of Korea, wafer assembly accounted for only 5.7 percent of semiconductor production in 1984; the remaining 94.3 percent was simple assembly by foreign-owned companies or by domestic companies that depended upon completely exporting their production. However, with the rising cost of labor in Korea, the comparative advantage for simple assembly stages of semiconductor work is shifting gradually to less developed countries, and the need for Korea to move to wafer assembly and higher technological stages is inevitably emerging as a topic of discussion.

Comparing Korea with the current world number one semiconductor assembly base, Malaysia, Malaysia is ahead in the scale of production and in OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] import market share, and the gap gradually is widening. (see table 3)

Table 3. Comparison of Korean and Malaysian semiconductor production exports

〈表 3〉 韓國・말레이시아의 半導體生産・輸出比較

		1979	1980	1981	1982
1. < 生産規模 (百萬個) >					
2. 個別半導體	5. 韓國		2,733	3,306	3,026
	6. 말레이시아	2,679	3,090	3,973	3,870
3. 集積回路	5. 韓國		915	918	1,081
	6. 말레이시아	1,335	1,736	1,816	2,195
4. < OECD輸出占有率 (%) >					
2. 個別半導體	5. 韓國	4.7	3.8	3.4	2.9
	6. 말레이시아	8.5	9.4	8.9	9.8
3. 集積回路	5. 韓國	5.8	4.2	4.1	5.0
	6. 말레이시아	14.3	13.6	14.7	16.0

Key: 1. Scale of production, in million units    2. Discrete semiconductors  
 3. Integrated circuits    4. Percentage share of OECD exports  
 5. Korea    6. Malaysia

In shifting to high value-added production stages above the wafer processing level, careful attention must be paid to bringing about development that balanced between discrete semiconductors and integrated circuits, as well as balanced among integrated circuits between memory elements and logic elements, as well as between standard products and special order types of products.

Comparing production of discrete semiconductors and integrated circuits, (see table 4) Korea produces proportionately more discrete semiconductors than does the United States, but clearly remains at a low level compared with Japan and Western European countries. The technological level of discrete semiconductors is low compared with integrated circuits, the investment risk and scale of investment are lower, and the advantages of earlier developing companies due to economies of scale are minor, so under present Korean conditions it might be said that Korea has a great chance to increase its share of the world market.

Table 4. Relative production of discrete semiconductors and integrated circuits (1984)

〈表 4〉 個別半導體 및 集積회로의 生産比重 (1984 년도)

	4. 美 國	5. 日 本	6. 西 歐	7. 韓 國
1. 個 別 半 導 體	13.3	24.7	42.1	19.8
2. 集 · 積 回 路	86.7	75.3	57.9	80.2
3. 計	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key:

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Discrete semiconductors | 5. Japan          |
| 2. Integrated circuits     | 6. Western Europe |
| 3. Total                   | 7. Korea          |
| 4. United States           |                   |

Growth of the discrete semiconductor industry is also timely and urgent from the perspective of import substitution. Looking at domestic demand for discrete semiconductors during the period from January through November 1984, more than 50 percent of domestic demand was dependent upon imports, with production of \$218 million, exports of \$186 million, and imports of \$43 million.

As for the DRAM, which large domestic firms currently have selected among integrated circuits for concentrated investment, the products are standardized and economies of scale are clear-cut, so that the monopolistic position of early-developing companies is strong; moreover, compared with the large scale of investment necessary, the product life cycle is no more than 3 or 4 years, and price fluctuations are sudden and strong. For these reasons, if a late-developing company falls more than 1 year behind an early developing company in beginning production of a new product, it becomes very difficult to maintain profits. Accordingly, investment in this field will become economically

appropriate if and when it is possible to develop products more quickly in the immediate future, with a higher level of integration than those developed by the early developing companies of Japan and the United States, while rapidly shortening the time gap with those companies and their production of new products.

For DRAM development competition between domestic companies and advanced firms to be effectively carried out, careful attention will have to be paid to the following points:

First, since success or failure in the development of high technology depends upon the quantity and quality of research personnel, the companies concerned need immediately to construct a system for cooperation, both with respect to human and financial resources, for the joint development of common technology, given the absolute inadequacy of domestic human resources. Joint development of technology will not only make it possible to eliminate duplication of investment of scarce human and financial resources, but will also make it possible to spread the risk that naturally accompanies investment in research and development, and has the additional advantage of bringing home external economic effects of technological development. The government, in order to promote joint development, must aggressively apply policy measures such as the provision of funds for designated research and denial of foreign borrowing for firms that do not participate.

Second, there is a need for the strengthening of a system of international cooperation that can bring together technology developed by foreign companies and our country's production technology. Should we not be able to develop a 1 mega-bit DRAM with our own technology, we need to make it possible to import the technology and begin production of it before going into a mass production system in a foreign country. The current establishment of research centers can be useful method for this, and in this situation as well there needs to be cooperation among domestic companies.

At the same time that the development of advanced DRAM's is proceeding by means of these methods, domestic companies must be promoting diversification in production, through products that have a longer life cycle, more stable world supply and demand, and slow price fluctuations, such as discrete semiconductors, logic circuit elements, and special order semiconductors. In particular, the government, in order to increase the domestic supply rate for discrete semiconductors, which have up until now chiefly relied upon simple assembly for foreign-owned companies, should set up research teams made up of government research institutes and private companies, and through providing support funds should bring about a shift to high value-added discrete semiconductors.

Finally, we would like to briefly mention the direction to be taken by aid to the semiconductor industry. As we have seen, semiconductors are not only characterized by clear horizontal and vertical international specialization, but are also products that are inexpensive to transport and highly trade-dependent. Moreover, in the case of our country, the domestic market is constricted and it is an industry that cannot be started unless we keep exports in mind from the very beginning. Accordingly, there is no room for



the application of domestic market protection strategies that are theoretically based on the theory of infant industries. However, although the reduction of import duties on such things as intermediate materials and production equipment that cannot be manufactured domestically must be rigorously studied, in this case as well special treatment should be applied that befits the preeminent position of semiconductors in the rankings for government assistance.

Semiconductors, and in particular advanced semiconductors that will have to enter fierce product development competition with the United States and Japan, are characterized by the large scale of investment required, a high level of uncertainty, and low profitability for late developing companies. These characteristics must be fully taken into account in companies' investment decisions. Assistance from the government must be limited to the spreading of risk and the internalization of external economic effects by promoting the shift to joint development of technology. Government assistance must not expand to the point where it fosters excessive or redundant investment by artificially reducing the costs of investment through public policy financing, loan repayment guarantees, or export subsidies, thereby causing an overvaluation of investment profits; nor should government assistance assume responsibility for what happens later.

In other words, the government must act so that both investment decisions and the responsibility for the results of investment revert to the companies concerned.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NEW MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 13 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Pak Song-won]

[Text] The Suwon plant of Samsung Electronics Co looked just like a giant industrial part [kongdan].

The factory, spread out over a 450,000 p'yong site in Maet'an dong about 5 minutes by car from the Suwon interchange, has the imposing appearance of a famous electronics enterprise.

Despite this broad area, numerous factories densely crowd the area, at a casual glance giving the feeling of narrowness.

At the moment, export goods, summer seasonal products [yorum songsup'um], video tape recorders and electronic ranges, well wrapped, are piled in mounds along both sides of the length of the factory, which has become like a paduk board [checkerboard], as they await delivery.

A breathlessly active industrial site.

The products manufactured by Samsung amount to several hundred kinds, ranging from household equipment to industrial machinery and parts.

Keeping pace with the diversification in its manufactured products, this company has continually experienced high speed yearly growth since its establishment back in 1969. In its 15th year last year, the company's total earnings [woehyong] exceeded 1,351 billion won.

This visible growth in size has been in its capability in materials development.

Our new material developed by Samsung is an aluminum alloy material for VTR head drums.

"Our electronics industry is behind the advanced countries in basic materials and parts manufacturing technology; nearly all precision parts and materials are imported for use. Among these, even though VTR's in particular have the

best export prospects among electronics products, the head drums--a core part--have been imported from Japan. Because of this there have been many problems due to supplies and prices."

When this reporter sought out the combined research institute next to the main plant entrance, Dr. Pak T'ae-sok (chief research and chief of the materials research team) explained that this was precisely the motive for development of the VTR head drums and the materials used in it.

However, VTR manufacturing technology is a field as advanced as missile manufacturing technology; among 3,500 parts of every kind used in the VTR, the head drum, which is the core, is the one requiring the highest precision technology.

To make a comparison, the precision of speed of the head drum, which revolves at 1,800 rpm's, must be accurate to 99.99 percent. This degree of precision must be supported by processing technology accurate to within 0.4 microns--1/18th the thickness of a human hair.

The body of this precision part is made up of an aluminum alloy. If an invisible air pocket occurs when this is being alloyed, the balance of the head drum will not be correct, the precision of the rate of rotation will be reduced, and the head drum will not be able to do its job. Moreover, since it is in contact with the tape as it rotates, there must be no flaw in the part that touches the tape and it must maintain a fixed rigidity. There are many other required conditions in addition to these. The exterior of the VTR must not change even if it is exposed to heat, it must not rust and so on.

Dr. Pak expressed his thought that problems were greater with goods having this degree of precision.

As team leader he put his team together in April of last year and began development of the drum head material; however at first they were unable to achieve a uniform structure and the requisite degree of rigidity and repeatedly failed.

He explained that subsequently, after determining the special characteristics through more than 10 experiments, they had Samson Industries, a specialist company, conduct large-scale liquefaction and were able to obtain the desired characteristics; this was a precondition for development.

This was the result achieved after 7 months and 150 million won spent on research expenses.

This material, born only after countless agonies, is now recognized at home and abroad for its characteristics.

That is because compared with the index of inclination for the imported version, from 130 to 140, that of the Samsung version is 140; moreover its tensile strength [injang kangdo], processing capability and [naemamo] characteristics are superior in every respect. Thus Samsung has applied for patents for this material domestically and overseas and also plans to protect the technology.

The effects following from the development of this material are also very great.

"If we estimate that domestic production of VTR's will be about 20 million sets between this year and 1988, the import substitution effect for the entire industry is expected to be from 17 billion won to 20 billion won. Moreover, considering that over its average life a VTR requires 2.5 head drums, export prospects would also seem very bright.

Dr Pak explained that the effect of technology diffusion on related industries, such as the non-ferrous metals industry, is expected to be even greater than this. He explained that moreover, if high-grade alloy and materials technologies are applied to fields that are still dependent on imports, such as computers and peripheral equipment, export competitiveness will be increased and it should be possible to increase the import-substitution effect.

Even though the new material has this kind of great growth potential, Samsung plans to turn over its production to cooperating companies for the sake of growth in small and medium industries.

The plan is to have Samson Industries be responsible for the aluminum alloy and have Tong'yong Industry manufacture the head drums from this material.

Plans for production for outside orders (woeju saengsan) [of sub-components] are not yet formulated in detail, so he can't speak about the exact scale of yearly production, but already the prices of imports are becoming shaky.

Dr Park believes if Samsung acquires a mass production facility by next February, it should be able to provide this material, which is imported at 1,400 won for each VTR set, for 1,000 won.

The fact that [company] President Chong Chae-un gave a medal of merit in technology to these materials development teams and encouraged them this past January was also, of course, due to the importance of the materials industry.

"Our country's VTR manufacturing technology has shown that it is at a world standard by being the fourth in the world to develop the VTR and now by introducing even head drum materials. However, we are not satisfied with this. In the future, we plan to work hard to develop high-tech materials such as amorphous materials, semiconductor materials and solar power materials."

Dr Pak, a classical scholar type, showed this reporter his vigorous desire for boundless development.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SK180108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The government will join the International Covenants on Human Rights and seven other important multilateral conventions by the first half of next year, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Ministry officials said that entry into such conventions, had been decided on under a plan to enhance the national prestige in the international community and to meet the increasing demand for Korean participation in such organization.

As for the International Covenants on Human Rights, the government intends to subscribe to all its three agreements--the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Covenants were adopted by the United Nations in the General Assembly in 1966. As of the end of last year, 83 countries contracted the CESCR. The CCPR was joined by 81 countries and the protocol by 34.

Countries subscribing to the covenants should take measures protecting human rights, prevent discrimination and meet other requirements, and should make reports on the proceedings of such steps to the UN Economic and Social Council.

Other conventions into which Korea will seek entry includes the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

The convention, adopted by the United Nations in December, last year, will take effect after a score of countries ratify or contract it.

The convention requires contracting countries to establish legal, administrative and legislative measures for the prevention of torture and other cruel treatment and calls for them to collaborate with each other to the end.

Among other conventions are the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, the International Agreement Concerning the International Institute of Refrigeration, the Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, the International Telecommunication Convention and the International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance for the Prevention, Investigation, and Repression of Customs Offences.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK MINISTER TO ATTEND INAUGURATION OF PERU'S PEREZ

SK190242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, 19 Jul (YONHAP)--Pak Sae-chik, the South Korean Government administration minister, is scheduled to leave here Tuesday to attend the inauguration of Peruvian President Alan Garcia Perez on 28 July. He will attend the ceremony in the capacity of a presidential envoy, the Korean Government said Friday.

During his stay in Lima, Pak will deliver a congratulatory message from Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to the new Peruvian president, and will meet with government leaders to discuss the promotion of bilateral relations.

Before his election last April in a landslide victory, Garcia, 35, served in Peru's legislature, representing a leftist party.

After attending the inauguration, Pak plans to visit Paraguay and Bolivia, where he will meet with government leaders. They will discuss ways to further strengthen economic ties, based on South-South cooperation, the Korean Government said.

In addition, Pak is scheduled to meet with Koreans residing in those South American nations to gain a better understanding of their lives in those countries.

He is scheduled to return home on 14 August.

CSO: 4100/657

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO PRIME MINISTER VISITS KOREA

Trinidad-Tobago Prime Minister Speaks

SK240715 Seoul YONHAP in English 0651 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jul (YONHAP)--George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, said here Wednesday that much potential exists for economic cooperation between South Korea and its country.

The possibilities for bilateral economic cooperation are "almost limitless," considering the complementary nature of the two nations, Chambers said at a press conference in the Lotte Hotel here.

Korea has sophisticated technology and skilled manpower, while the Caribbean nation is abundant in natural resources, including crude oil, he explained.

Chambers arrived here Friday for a 6-day official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister No Sin-yong. During his stay here, the two countries established diplomatic relations and signed an agreement on economic and technology cooperation.

Chambers said that the economic cooperation agreement focuses on the transfer of Korean technology to Trinidad and Tobago.

In response to a question about the Korean Peninsula, Chambers said he hopes the inter-Korean dialogue will develop further and that the Korean problem should be resolved by all 60 million of the Korean people.

Chambers left Seoul for Tokyo later in the day.

Prime Minister Speaks

SK240247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Tuesday that the visit here by George Chambers, prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago, was a turning point for closer cooperation between Korea and the Caribbean nation in the future. He made the comment at a dinner in honor of Chambers.



No said that despite the long distance separating them, South Korea and Trinidad and Tobago had reconfirmed their strong friendship and their determination to seek the common goals of liberty, peace and prosperity.

In response, Chambers said he believes a new chapter was opened for mutual cooperation between the two nations through a series of talks between government officials and businessmen from both sides.

He said that the establishment of ambassadorial-level diplomatic relations between Seoul and Port-of-Spain would serve as an impetus for the two nations to strengthen their cooperative relations.

Korea and Trinidad and Tobago established diplomatic ties on 23 July, in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation between them. They are expected to appoint ambassadors soon.

The Caribbean nation is the 124th country with which South Korea has diplomatic relations. Trinidad and Tobago does not have diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Chambers arrived here Friday for a 6-day visit at the invitation of the Korean Government.

#### Medal for Trinidad-Tobago Leader

SK200905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday conferred the Kwanghwa medal, an order of diplomatic service merit, upon visiting Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago.

The presentation of the medal was made when Chambers paid a courtesy call on Chon at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

Chon also hosted a luncheon in honor of the prime minister.

Accompanied by a 38-member entourage, Chambers arrived here Friday for a 6-day official visit that will include the signing of a bilateral agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

Chambers, 57, is the first prime minister from the West Indian country which does not have diplomatic relations with either Seoul or Pyongyang, to visit South Korea.

#### Visit to Seoul

SK200131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago flew into Seoul yesterday for a 6-day official visit at the invitation of the government.

Chambers, 57, is the first premier from the Caribbean country which does not have diplomatic relations with South or North Korea. He was accompanied by a 38-member entourage which included a group of prominent businessmen and high-ranking officials--Foreign Minister Errol Mahabir, Minister Wendell Mottley of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs; and Minister Muriel Donawa-McDavidson of Community Development and Local Government.

The prime minister's visit will spur up bilateral cooperation in the economic fields as well as paving the way for the establishment of diplomatic ties, officials said.

During Chambers' stay here, the two countries will sign an agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

Trinidad and Tobago, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean Sea, is one of the most well-off countries in the region with per capita GNP registered at \$7,480 last year.

The republic which is abundant in petroleum and natural gas has been rendering financial support for neighboring countries in an effort to promote political and economic stability in the Caribbean basin.

CSO: 4100/657

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN ENVOY--Seoul, 17 Jul (YONHAP)--The Indian Government has appointed Sudhir Rukaram Devare as ambassador to South Korea, the Korean Foreign Affairs Ministry announced Tuesday. He replaces Arundhati Ghose. The new ambassador, a career diplomat, has served as assistant minister of foreign affairs since 1982. He has also held the positions of first secretary of Geneva and councilor to Burma. South Korea approved of Devare's appointment on 9 July. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

JSP MEMBERS TO VISIT--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Seven Japanese Socialist Party members, including Rep. Sanji Muto, will visit Seoul early in August to sound out the possibility of political exchanges with South Korea, a party source here said Tuesday (16 July). At a meeting with six Japanese Socialist Party lawmakers in the Diet Tuesday, Muto stressed that it is high time the Socialist Party, Japan's main opposition party, established friendly relations with South Korea, according to the source. Muto proposed that the pro-Seoul Japanese lawmakers visit Seoul to find ways to open exchanges between their party and South Korea, the source said. Among the invited six lawmakers were Reps. Kanju Sato and Seichi Inaba. They responded favorably to Muto's proposal, the source added. Although the Socialist Party's executive body takes a prudent attitude toward establishing exchanges with Seoul, most of Socialist Party lawmakers are learned to admit the necessity for friendly ties with South Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 85 p 1]

KOMEITO DELEGATION--Seoul, 20 Jul (YONHAP)--Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of Japan's clean government party (Komeito), is scheduled to arrive here Monday, along with four Komeito lawmakers, for a four-day visit. The delegation, which was invited here by Korean National Assembly speaker Yi Chae-hyong, will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, a government official said. The Komeito legislators are also scheduled to meet with Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, to discuss recent developments relating to the Korean Peninsula, the officials said. Following their visit here, the Japanese Dietmen will visit Beijing, where they are scheduled to meet with top Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping. Their visit here will be the first by a Komeito delegation since August 1981. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0832 GMT 20 Jul 85]

8 August 1985

S. KOREAN-NIGERIAN JOINT COMMISSION--Seoul, 20 Jul (YONHAP)--The first South Korean-Nigerian Joint Commission is scheduled to meet here on 23 July, the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Saturday. Participating in the 5-day meeting will be 14 Korean delegates, headed by Han U-sok, assistant foreign minister and 10 Nigerian delegates, led by Abubakar Alhaji, permanent secretary of Federal Ministry of National Planning. The bilateral government-level meeting follows the conclusion of agreements on economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The agreements were reached in August 1982, when Korean President Chon Tu-hwan visited Nigeria, the Korean Foreign Ministry said. The joint commission will discuss ways to improve bilateral relations in the fields of trade, economics, technology and agriculture and ways to strengthen the existing amicable relationships between the two countries. Korea's exports to Nigeria which totaled 40 million dollars last year, include plywood, textiles, ceramics and electronic products. Nigeria, West African country, has diplomatic ties with both South and North Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT 20 Jul 85]

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT OAU CHAIRMAN--Seoul, 20 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday sent a message to President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Diouf was elected at the 21st OAU summit meeting, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In his message, Chon said, "I'm very glad the OAU has contributed greatly to promoting understandings and cooperation among all peace-loving countries and that it has shown epoch-making growth in achieving the lofty purposes outlined in its charter since it was established in 1963." The Korean president continued: "sympathizing with the OAU's goals of peace and development, the Korean Government and people will continue to support all its efforts for independence, freedom and justice for the whole African continent." [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 20 Jul 85]

LETTER TO NEPAL--Katmandu, 22 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Monday delivered a personal letter from Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to King Birendra of Nepal at the royal palace here. In the letter, Chon said he hopes that the Nepalese king will visit Korea as soon as possible. In a meeting Monday with the Korean foreign minister, King Birendra said he is satisfied with the fact that relations between Korea and Nepal have strengthened recently in the fields of economics and trade. The king added that he also hopes to visit Korea soon. Yi, who is now on a tour of five Asian nations, is scheduled to leave here for Burma on Tuesday, ending his 3-day official visit to Nepal. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT 22 Jul 85]

WORLD LAW CONFERENCE--Vice Justice Minister Kim Chong-kon yesterday forwarded Seoul's letter to host the 13th Conference on the Law of the World in 1987 at a luncheon speech to the 12th session now being held in Berlin. The "Law Olympic" began its 6-day session on 21 July with the attendance of more than 2,000 lawyers, judges, prosecutors and law professors from all over the world. "Since this conference hopes to promote world peace through law, we take great pride in hosting such an important conference," he said. "Our nation is divided as a result of the post-war arrangement and has experienced the dreadful tragedy of the Korean War, triggered by North Korean aggression. We also have suffered the ravages of recent terrorist activities. "However, we have overcome such tragedies and have accomplished so speedy economic growth as to host the Olympic Games in 1988," said Kim. The vice minister also stressed that Seoul has been striving to achieve peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula through peaceful dialogue with North Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 85 p 8]

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK EDITORIAL DEPLORES U.S. TRADE PROTECTIONISM

SK202340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Protectionism"]

[Text] One deplorable and worrisome aspect of today's international economy is the growing trend of protectionism being waged by not only developing countries but also major economic powers, notably including the United States, despite repeated public remarks by their government leaders about the overriding need for upholding the principles of free international trade.

Notwithstanding the phenomenon, the latest legislative move in the U.S. Congress to clamp a whopping 25 percent surcharge on imports from four nations--Korea, Brazil and Taiwan as well as Japan--is dismaying and even disgusting for its all too obvious intent of retaliation, let alone its crude nature of protectionism.

The controversial bill, introduced to both houses of congress last week by opposition democrats, run squarely against, for one thing, the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, an international arrangement in which the United States has thus far played a predominant role in guiding the world trading performance.

The proposed "trade emergency and export promotion act," which its sponsors claim as aimed at reducing the U.S. trade deficit by trimming the four nations' trade surpluses with the United States is of such a provocative nature that even the Reagan administration has promptly denounced it as a "protectionist legislation of the rankest kind," threatening a veto if it passed the Congress.

In the words of an official U.S. trade representative, the bill undermines the interests of American consumers as it would raise prices of imported goods, not to speak of its impact jeopardizing the international trading system.

Then, it is to be questioned how Korea is included in the target of the congressional move, which appears to have been largely motivated by the ever-growing U.S. trade deficit with Japan, a country against which Korea itself has long been pitted over its snowballing trade deficit.

True, Korea registered a \$3.6 billion surplus in trade with the United States last year. But the amount is only about one-tenth of Japan's surplus and, moreover, Korea's trade with the United States had chronically been kept in red ink before it showed signs of surplus only a few years ago.

In no way, Korea should be regarded as a competitor or challenger to the Americans, deserving a harsh reprisal. The hard fact is that Korea has already been grueled by numerous import restriction steps in the United States to the extent that its exports this year are anticipated to fall short of the original target, bringing about a slowdown in the national economy as a whole.

On the other hand, we should be fully aware of the mounting sentiment in favor of protectionism among the American public, particularly the congressmen, apart from the prospects as to whether the proposed surcharge bill be enacted as it is or not.

While calling upon the Americans to live up to the pronounced principle for free trade, we ought to be better prepared for the ominous moves being taken by our major trading partners.

CSO: 4100/657



S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KTA REPORT ON EXPORTS FOR JANUARY-JUNE PERIOD

SK240211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity exports in the first half of this year differed sharply in terms of items and regions, the Korean Traders Association (KTA) reported Wednesday.

While exports of electric and electronic products, automobiles and auto parts, toys and dolls were brisk, those of textiles, ships and steel products were sluggish.

The export of autos and auto parts in the 6-month period totaled \$US316 million, representing the highest growth rate (175.6 percent) of any sector.

Dolls and toys recorded the second highest growth rate (14.1 percent), with exports totaling \$229 million.

As a result of increasing overseas demand for video tape recorders (VTRS) and magnetic tapes, exports of electric and electronic products rose by 2.3 percent from last year to 2.3 billion dollars.

Exports of textile products, one of Korea's traditionally strong export items, on the other hand, totaled \$3.3 billion in the first half of this year, representing a 5.3 percent decline from the same period in 1984.

The KTA attributed the decreased textiles exports to growing inventories in the United States and to poor pricing competitiveness of textiles exported to Europe.

Exports of ships fell to \$1.7 billion, representing a 23.7 percent decrease, and those of steel products dropped to \$1.1 billion, representing a 6-percent decline.

In terms of region, exports to Japan, Hong Kong, Britain and Africa grew significantly, but those to the United States, Europe and the Middle East declined.

Exports to Africa reached \$333 million representing a 58.8 percent increase, due largely to shipbuilding orders from Liberia and fertilizer exports to Nigeria.

In Korea's more traditional markets, exports to Europe fell to \$1.4 billion, representing a 12.4 percent decrease, those to the United States dropped to \$5.03 billion representing a 2.6-percent decrease, and those to the Middle East declined to \$1.2 billion, representing an 8.9 percent decrease. The decline in exports to the Middle East reflected the sagging construction market there, according to the KTA report.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ITEMS FOR IMPORT LIBERALIZATION IDENTIFIED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 May 85 p 4

[Article by Chang Chung-haeng]

[Text] The import of 235 items including electric rice cookers, cooked rice containers, mink coats, tomato ketchup, almonds, color television sets over 19 inches in size, and ambulances will be liberalized starting July 1.

With the approval of the Trade Policy Review Council, which is headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Economic Planning Board Sin Pyong-hyon, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry finalized the 1985 terminal trade plan and announced its plan on the 28th.

According to the plan, of the 232 items whose liberalization had already been announced in advance in April of last year, 8 items, such as fruit juice, were excluded from the 1985 terminal trade plan, and their liberalization has been put off. Instead, all items such as almonds, which were to be liberalized after 1986, were included in the liberalization list this time, ahead of the original schedule. At the same time, to protect domestic industry, the government has reimposed a restriction on the import of automatic and folding-type umbrellas which had already been liberalized. As a result, the actual number of items to be liberalized is 233.

With this plan, of the 7,015 items of import, (on the basis of the eight digits of the international merchandise classification criteria), the liberalized items will number 6,945. Thus, the import liberalization ratio will rise to 87.7 percent from the present 84.8 percent.

The import of six items like the breeder milking cow, the breeder cow, the breeder swine, animal semen, tortoise shells and plates, and the pangolin shell will be liberalized, but they are designated as the items to be placed under import control by special laws like the pharmaceutical regulations.

At the same time, in accordance with last May's agreement between Korea and the United States on voluntary export control of iron and steel, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced that three items--barbed wire, wire netting, and high-pressure steel water pipes for hydro-electric power generation--have been placed under the category of export restriction. For the utilization of

waste materials, scrap stainless metal is also placed under this category. Three items, such as fish meal, piscine waste, and deer hair have been removed from the export restriction category.

#### Background of Import Liberalization

The special feature of the government's announcement of the 1985 terminal trade plan which was finalized on the 28th is that without being shaken greatly by the unprecedentedly strong pressure for a wider opening of Korean markets to their goods from the advanced industrial nations, led by the United States, our government stuck closely to its earlier timetable for import liberalization. This means that the government's intention to stick to its original liberalization schedule for raising the ratio of import liberalization to 95.2 percent by 1988 has been reaffirmed. This level will be even above the level of those of the advanced industrial nations as long as there is no radical change in the international market and domestic industry has been reaffirmed.

But the government has decided to delay the liberalization of eight items from the preliminary list because it judged domestic industry in these areas not to be competitive enough in the open market. Instead, the government moved up the schedule for 11 items, which may not affect domestic industry, to be liberalized this time.

On the one hand, among the items whose liberalization schedule has been advanced are almonds, grapefruits, and some auto parts for which the United States strongly demanded an open market. On the other hand, some of the items that were on the preliminary list for liberalization, such as fruit juices including orange juice, for which the United States had demanded inclusion, have been put off until a later period. This means that the decision to liberalize some items ahead of the original schedule was not made under the pressure of the United States.

Among the items whose import liberalization have been put off, fork lift trucks heavier than 3 tons are about to be produced in the country as a result of the all-out capital investments last year by the Samsung and Tae-u Heavy Industries companies in collaboration with the Caterpillar Company and the Clark Company of the United States. As synthetic leather, jacks for mining, and automobile headlights have just begun to be manufactured domestically, the import liberalization schedule for these items has been put off 1 year. Further, the import liberalization of fruit juices such as orange juice, meat extracts, and meat juices have been put off to alleviate the losses suffered by the fruit growers and the stock-raising farmers who find it difficult to deal with cattle prices.

On the other hand, the import liberalization of five items--automobile cassette players, almonds, grapefruits, umbrellas, and beach parasols--has been advanced ahead of the original schedule as it has been judged that these items would not greatly affect domestic industry. Six items--the breeder milking cow, the breeder cow, the breeder swine, animal semen, tortoise shells and plates, and the Pangolin shell, though these were not included in the plan--are to be liberalized, but these are to be subject to import controls in accordance with special laws such as the pharmaceutical law and the animal husbandry law.

The present liberalization plan includes 14 items holding monopolistic positions on the local market. Of the present 254 monopolistic items, 198 items are liberalized. Therefore, the ratio of liberalization in this category has risen from 72.4 percent to 78 percent. Those items to be liberalized for the first time among the monopolistic items are sugar, polypropylene, color television sets of larger than 19 inches, tape recorders, power cables, motorcycles, and alloy steel.

Another special feature of the 1985 terminal trade plan is the drastic opening of the domestic market for foreign electronic and electrical goods and machinery. It implies that the competitiveness in this field has sharply improved due largely to protection for this period.

In the case of electronic and electrical goods, which had the lowest liberalization ratio with 62.6 percent, the ratio this time has jumped to 73.7 percent as a result of allowing import liberalization for 55 items. As for machinery, 73 items have been liberalized and its ratio of liberalization has risen from 77.9 percent to 83.1 percent.

Among the items whose import have been liberalized, mink coats, mink shawls, mink mufflers, color television sets over 19 inches in size, tape recorders, electric rice cookers, and motorcycles are watched closely since these items are in high demand, and the import of which would be likely to grow rapidly.

Since the level of the people's awareness about foreign debts and the need for the improvement of the international balance of trade has been high recently, the government seems to feel that it does not need to worry too much, even if import liberalization is effected. If indeed importing grows too rapidly, the government is prepared to deal with the situation appropriately by imposing emergency and adjustable tariffs.

The present liberalization plan will be followed by year-by-year liberalization - 305 items next year, 174 items for 1987, and 110 items for 1988. Thus, the government plans to raise the ratio of liberalization for 1988 to 95.2 percent. It plans to decide on the specific items to be liberalized for 1987 and 1988 within this year.

#### Principal Items To Be Liberalized

**Primary Industry:** Puffers, skipjacks, live crabs, oysters, cotton seed oil, almonds, and grapefruits.

**Food:** Margarine, shortening, soy sauce, tomato ketchup, mayonnaise, vinegar, sugar, cocoa, and canned corn.

**Chemical Products:** Polypropylene, copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate.

**Iron, Steel and Metal Products:** Silver ingots, aluminum lumps, copper pipes, aluminum foil, and circular saw blades.

Electronic and Electrical Goods: Relays, sockets, electronic calculators, mixers, electric furnaces, electric irons, electric rice cookers and cooked rice containers, color television sets larger than 19 inches, cassette tape-decks, wire, cassette tapes, electric razors, microphones, and fixed electric condensers.

Machinery: Centrifuged pumps, blowers, compressors, parts of refrigerating media compressors, aircontrol utilization instruments and equipment, elevators, conveyors, regular lathes, crashers, industrial vacuum cleaners, toxic exhaust gas treaters, filtering and purifying machines for dairy processing, industrial water purifiers, sewing machine parts, rolling machine rollers, ball bearings, gears, car cleaners, starting motors racing cars with a piston displacement more than 2,000 cc, ambulances, rescue cars, road sweeper trucks, snow plows, work trucks with loading capacities of less than 3 tons, trailers, binoculars, and regular freight cars (8 - 10 tons).

Textiles: Wool knitwear, woolen women's garments, mink and other fur products, synthetic fur products, PP long fiber threads, viscous rayon threads, and pure wool blankets.

Miscellaneous goods: Ink, duplicator stencils, notepapers, pencil sharpeners, equipment for billiard requisite, stamps, and nonmetallic statuettes.

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CSO: 4107/191



## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### PROBLEMS OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY REPORTED

#### Foreign Capital Borrowing Increased

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 9 June 85 p 3

[Text] It has become known that nine electronics firms, including Gold Star, Samsung Electronics, and Hyundai Electronics, have, from 1980 to the present, brought in foreign capital on 17 occasions, totalling \$525,354,000 to install additional equipment.

According to industry and related official sources on 8 June, foreign capital borrowed by the electronics industry over the past 5 years has steadily increased, and includes a loan of \$10 million by Gold Star in the spring of 1980, from World Bank International (UK) for the purpose of expanding manufacturing equipment for electronic and electrical equipment.

The total amounts, by company, were \$15 million, borrowed by Samsung from International Westminster Bank (UK) for equipment to manufacture VTR's [video tape recorders] and floppy disk drives; \$30 million borrowed by Hyundai Electronics from Chase Manhattan Asia (Hong Kong) for semiconductor manufacturing equipment; and a total of \$26.7 million borrowed from U.S. and Swiss banks by Saehan Media from five U.S. and Swiss banks to increase the company's audio and video tape manufacturing equipment.

Also, it has been made known that Gold Star Semiconductor borrowed \$65,312,000 from 13 U.S. and UK banks and that Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications also borrowed \$321,250,000 from 36 UK banks, increasing semiconductor production equipment or importing related capital material.

Apart from those instances, it has been made known that Samsung-Corning borrowed \$51,900,000 from two U.S. and Japanese banks to increase its equipment used to manufacture glass used in color TV braun tubes, and Hankuk Electronics and Telecommunications borrowed \$4.5 million from a UK bank to expand its manufacturing equipment for electronic telephone exchanges. Ilshin Tongyang Telecommunications Equipment Co borrowed \$692,000 from two Japanese companies, including Toyo Telecommunications, to buy domestically produced materials.

## Japanese Dumping

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Semiconductors, our country's chiefly-for-export product, are engaged in a bitter struggle for exports in overseas markets against a deliberate dumping offensive being conducted by Japanese companies.

For this reason, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MCI] and the semiconductor industry, in search of a means of securing export markets and increasing the added value of Korean semiconductor products, have reached the point where they are collecting instances of market interference by Japanese companies and reporting on them to overseas agencies and branch offices of Korean companies.

In particular, the government has decided to formulate thoroughgoing counter-measures through the collection of information, taking into account its long-term export strategy, which has set export targets this year at from \$5.3 billion to \$5.4 billion, and which seeks to increase semiconductors to 16.4 percent of total exports, leading textiles as the first ranking export item by 1987.

According to what has been learned so far by the MCI and the semiconductor industry, Japanese companies such as Sharp and Toshiba are undercutting the price of the mainstay of Korea's color TV exports to the United States--13-inch and 19-inch sets--by some 20 percent, and selling their sets at below cost. It has also been learned that late last year Japanese companies lowered export price of their VTR's to \$250; Korea began to sell VTR's to the United States in March of this year at \$299 per set.

Among semiconductors as well, in the case of the 64K DRAM [dynamic random-access memory], which had reached the stage of full-scale exports, Japan's NEC [Nippon Electric Co] recently lowered its price, which at the beginning of last year was \$3.50, and is selling less than 80 cents; it has become known that the large Japanese manufacturers are applying pressures on their overseas buyers to stop buying the Korean made items. Color TV's this year account for about 10 percent of the export target for electronics goods. Unable to win out against this kind of muscle tungssal, the average export price of rotary type 13-inch sets has dropped from \$163 in 1981 to \$134 this year, and the average export price of the rotary type 19-inch set shave fallen from \$190 in 1981 to the \$169 mark. Microwave oven [chonja reinji], which had been in the spotlight as promising export products from the earliest period of their development, have also fallen in price, from \$165 per set in 1981 to \$121 recently. Car stereos averaged \$20 in 1983 but have declined in price to \$14 during the past 2 years.

In this way, due to confused conditions in the new export market and falling export prices, the growth in exports of electronics products has been stagnant for the most part. As of the end of April, color TV exports, as \$130 million, had shrunk 8.9 percent over last year; microwave ovens, which were at one time under consideration for voluntary export restraint out of concern for a flood of exports, topped off at a 7 percent growth, with exports of \$67 million; and semiconductors declined 5 percent, to \$342 million in exports.

12837

CSO: 4107/205

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO INDIA--Seoul, 18 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will send an eight-member delegation to the upcoming meeting in New Delhi for the establishment of a global system of trade preferences (GSTP), a government official said Thursday. Choe Ho-chung, vice trade and industry minister, will head the Korean delegation to the conference, scheduled for 22-26 July. Delegates from developing nations are expected to discuss the implementation of the October 1982 declaration, which calls for the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers between developing countries. The purpose of the declaration is to promote trade, production and employment in member-countries, a government source said. The delegates also plan to adopt a new declaration after discussing the international trade policies that affect developing countries. In preparing for the GSTP, Korea has considered the goals of south-south cooperation and the economic interests of developing countries, the source said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0902 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

ROK TEXTILE TRADERS ON PROTECTIONISM--Seoul, 22 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean textile traders Monday established an industry-wide textile trade promotion committee to counter growing protectionism by the U.S. Government against textile imports. The committee plans to launch an intensive lobbying campaign to prevent the adoption of a textile import regulation bill by the U.S. Congress. In the lobbying effort, the new committee will cooperate with U.S. Trade Industry Associations, a textile official here said. The official expressed grave concern about the proposed move by the U.S. Government to further restrict textile imports. If congress adopts the bill, he said, it will reduce Korea's textile exports to the United States by 35 percent. The committee also plans to send a business delegation to the United States to enlist support from U.S. raw cotton exporters, and it plans to work on the establishment of joint counter measures with Hong Kong. The committee comprises the Korea Federation of Textile Industries, the Korea Federation of Weaving Industries, the Korea Chemical Fibers Association, and several other leading textile associations and companies. Korea exports \$US2.5 billion worth of textile products to the United States annually. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 22 Jul 85]

IMPORT LIBERALIZATION POLICY IMPACT--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) Tuesday began an intensive study to assess the impact of the government's import liberalization policy on Korean industries. The study, which is part of the FKI's nationwide campaign to improve Korea's balance

of international payments, will focus on the share of imported products at Korean markets and the quality of those products. Until last year, the government's import liberalization measures had not inflicted serious damage on domestic industries. Since the government liberalized imports of 237 items on 1 July, however, the effects of liberalization have become increasingly evident, the FKI official said. To take advantage of the uncompetitiveness of some domestic products, foreign companies have been dumping sheet glass, automobile tires, electric cables and petrochemical products on Korean markets, the official said. The official attributed Korea's deteriorating international payments position to the "irrational" import liberalization measures. The government plans to boost the import liberalization rate from 87.7 percent this year to 91.6 percent next year, to 93.8 percent in 1987, and to 95.2 percent in 1988. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 23 Jul 85]

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR VISITS--Seoul, 23 Jul (OANA-YONHAP)--Kiyohisa Mikanagi, Japan's ambassador to South Korea, said Tuesday that his government is working on plans to redress the trade imbalance between Korea and Japan. At the end of last year, Korea had accumulated a 30 billion-U.S. dollar deficit in its trade with Japan. In a breakfast meeting here arranged by the Korea Federation of Small Industries, the Japanese envoy said he is convinced that the bilateral trade imbalance will be corrected in the foreseeable future because Korea's exports to Japan have increased sharply in recent years. To increase exports to Japan, Mikanagi suggested that Korean small industries should take advantage of a series of import liberalization measures now being implemented by the Japanese Government and should redouble their efforts to improve the quality of their products. The Japanese Government plans to set up training programs for Korean technicians and to enhance capital and technological cooperation with Korea, he added. Mikanagi declined to answer a question directly, however, about the intentions of the Japanese Government to provide incentives for Korean exports to Japan. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 23 Jul 85]

CSO: 4100/657

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR MAY 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during May 1985:

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 1 May 1985, at the upper half of page 1, carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Accelerate the Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause by Firmly Uniting With the International Working Class."  
[Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 069, 3 May 1985, pp D 3-6: "NODONG SINMUN On Working Class."]

On 3 May 1985, at the upper right of page 1, carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Concentrate Effort On Accomplishing Important Economic Tasks Presented By the Party." The editorial notes that the Korean working class and workers achieved great success in fulfilling the national economic plan for the first quarter and are now engaged in a struggle to accomplish the tasks for the second quarter with the same indomitable spirit; quotes Kim Il-song on giving priority to the extractive industry and railroad transportation, increasing iron and steel production and operating factories and enterprises properly to normalize production at a high level this year; cautions that striving to give priority to the extractive industry and railroad transportation and further enhancing the metallurgical industry are not matters to be accomplished in a single month but a continuous effort to effect a transformation in economic construction which is a task assigned through the call of the party central committee; urges all party members and workers in the extractive and metallurgical industries to continue to bring about upsurges in coal, ore, iron and steel production and transportation which is needed by the rapidly developing national economy; states that the fundamental key to bringing about a new innovation in the extractive and metallurgical industries and railroad transportation is implementing party orders in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; exhorts the functionaries and workers in these sectors to display a high sense of self-reliance and indomitable revolutionary spirit in accomplishing the tasks assigned; calls upon the functionaries in these sectors to properly perform their assigned tasks from production organization up to materials provision and settle all difficulties encountered; emphasizes technical innovation as a preparation for production growth which the party members, functionaries and workers are to carry out as a mass movement, including incorporating their creative designs in the production process; calls for the various sectors to provide the necessary equipment and materials on a priority basis to the extractive and metallurgical industries and railroad transportation for if they do not do so they will be hindered in their own



production assignments; calls for timely coordination and delivery of raw and processed materials, fuel and equipment to these industries; calls upon party organizations in all sectors of the national economy to give organizational guidance in the struggle to celebrate this year's festivals through practical success in socialist economic construction.

On 4 May 1985, at the center of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Deepen Party Guidance of Labor Group Work in Accordance With the Requirements of Present Development." The editorial states that Kim Chong-il announced his recent compendium, "On Intensifying Party Guidance of Labor Group Work" which is a guideline for which indicates the way to defend, deepen and develop Kim Il-song's theory of mass leadership and building labor groups and enabling the labor groups to fulfill their militant mission and role; praises this compendium as a clear exposition of the revolutionary nature of party leadership which always binds together the broad masses and directs socialist construction without the slightest deviation or bending; quotes Kim Chong-il on party organizations making labor groups into militant organization endlessly loyal to party leadership as the basic task of labor group guidance; calls for the labor organizations to perform substantial ideological indoctrination of the members of labor groups including indoctrination in the military ideology and loyalty following the party line; delineates the life of labor groups as the political life of the group members and the important responsibility of labor group organizations as vigorously summoning the labor union members to socialist construction; stresses the importance of carrying out various kinds of mass campaigns among the members of labor groups such as socialist competition campaigns and mass technical innovation campaigns in order to call them forth to socialist construction and to normalize production at a high level; quotes Kim Chong-il on raising up the individuality and autonomy of labor groups for them to fulfill their role as political organizations; calls upon all levels of party committees to ascertain the status of the work of labor groups on a normal basis, correct their deviations and responsibly solve problems encountered; stresses raising up the role of labor group projects departments to enable them to design projects for labor groups to implement party policy and for organizing and settling all problems occurring in organizing and mobilizing the masses; calls for establishment of a system and regulations for implementing Kim Chong-il's compendium, "On Intensifying Party Guidance of Labor Group Work," and for all party organizations and functionaries to study this work deeply and thoroughly put it into practice and thereby bring about a new transformation in raising up the militant function of labor groups and expediting socialist construction.

On 6 May 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Give Positively, Help the Socialist Countryside." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on the necessity for producing and sending to the countryside a large amount of various kinds of farm goods, materials and manure and providing rural assistance manpower during the rice cold frame seeding and transplanting period; recalls the bumper crop of 10 million tons of grain harvested last year which was due, in part, to the people rushing out to give rural assistance to complete transplanting ahead of time; quotes the party's appeal, "All the people! Let's all rush vigorously to help the socialist countryside manpower-wise, materially and technologically!"; calls for all



functionaries and workers to take the correct stand and viewpoint on rice and corn seedling transplanting so as not to lose any time which is so crucial to achieving a good crop; calls for rural assistance manpower to be provided on a timely basis in concert with fulfilling production goals assigned to each unit and for all functionaries and workers mobilized for rural assistance to accomplish their daily farm assignments without fail on the day assigned; stresses the importance of material assistance during the rice and corn transplanting period such as providing farm materials, fertilizer, seedling pullers and transplanters and spare parts; calls for full capacity operation of chemical fertilizer production equipment and timely delivery to the farms; urges those in the machine industrial domain to produce many more seedling pullers and transplanters and send them quickly to the countryside; exhorts the provinces, cities and counties to ascertain the concrete status of the countryside and formulate rural assistance plans accordingly and inform the appropriate units of the precise number of their personnel to be mobilized for rural assistance, the date of duration of such mobilization; calls upon the appropriate economic and executive organs to give precise plans to the farming goods and materials production units and to ascertain the status of their execution and conduct periodic evaluation of the results; urges party organizations and three revolutions teams to uphold the party line on farming first and assist the countryside with manpower, materially and technologically as the party appealed for and thereby complete good quality rice and corn transplanting in due season.

On 7 May 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Constantly Perform Innovations and Advance With a High Revolutionary Zeal." The editorial notes that applying the "speed of the eighties" to the chollima is one of traits and feats of the functionaries and workers which is manifested in their concrete, practical struggle day in and day out; quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "The KWP is the Chuche-style Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Tradition of the Glorious 'T.D.'" on the party's bright prospects, the revolutionary struggle becoming more satisfying and the necessity for not being satisfied with victory but rather continuing to struggle vigorously for new victory; urges the functionaries, party members and workers to recognize that their assignments are a share in the overall construction of socialism and improvement of the public welfare and that they must strictly abide by their quotas daily, every 10 days, monthly and by unit item as well as giving priority to the extractive and metallurgical industries and railroad transportation and thereby normalize production at a high level; stresses that self-reliance and dogged determination are traditional working habits of the people for mobilizing internal reserves, utilizing production capacity to the fullest, conserve to the maximum and increase production; calls for continual technical innovation to enable all to fulfill their tasks; notes that marvelous technical proposals and scientific discoveries have been forthcoming; urges all party members and workers to engage boldly in work for technical innovation and reasonable production assignments and strongly put them into practice; calls upon party members and workers to continue to innovate and advance without the slightest laxity or lassitude but rather to fulfill their honorable duty as riders in the front ranks advancing with the "speed of the eighties" to celebrate the 40th anniversaries with large labor successes and thereby bring about endless upswings in socialist construction. [Text published under the title,

"Let Us Constantly Effect Innovation and Advance With Lofty Revolutionary Passion", in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-039, 6 June 1985, pp 173-175: "Struggle For Socialist Construction Urged."]

On 9 May 1985, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "40th Anniversary of Historic Victory." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 03, 14 May 1985, pp D 10-12: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 13 May 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Properly Conduct Organizational and Guidance Work for Technological Innovation Movement." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-04, 10 June 1985, pp 149-157: "Editorial Cites Need For Technological Innovation."]

On 15 May 1985, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform This Year's Transplanting Successfully." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's "On Further Raising the Living Standard" which calls for successfully transplanting rice and corn seedling in due season according to the proper terrain and plot size; stresses the significance of successful transplanting this year which marks the celebration of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party; calls for the party organizations, functionaries and three revolutions team members in the agricultural sector to organize the rice seedling transplanting battle aggressively and expedite it enthusiastically through proper tactical planning and supervision; urges the guidance functionaries in the agricultural sector and the management functionaries in the agricultural sector and the management functionaries of the farms to formulate detailed plans for rice seedling transplanting and to set priorities and deadlines for the chores to be accomplished including basic preparation of the rice paddies and to see that the chores are all performed in close coordination like meshing gears; exhorts the farm management functionaries to continue to turn their attention to cold frame seed beds after transplanting has begun and to care for 1st stage and 2nd stage seedlings simultaneously; calls for proper mobilization and dispatch of rural assistance manpower and to increase the ration of mechanization in seedling uprooting and transplanting processes; urges all cooperative farms to conduct maintenance on their farm machinery and to operate rice seedling pullers and planters at full capacity; urges the guidance functionaries to abide by the Chongsan-ri Spirit and Method by going out to the fields and working alongside the transplanters, solving their problems and providing them constantly with the wherewithal to conduct their operations; stresses the necessity for conducting rice transplanting operations from beginning to end according to Chuche farming methodology including uprooting, transplanting, watering, furrowing, fertilizing, etc.; urges all rural party organizations and party functionaries and members of three revolutions teams to go out to the transplanting battlesites and set the standards through their own example and perform economic agitation work to arouse the workers to greater zeal and idealism; notes that it has been the consistent policy of the party for the whole party, entire country and whole populace to mobilize for rural assistance and provide the necessary man power, fertilizer, herbicides and farm machinery and spare parts to the farm; notes that completing transplanting in due season is a struggle to embody Kim Chong-il's leadership and to establish a firm assurance of new advances in farm production and thereby demonstrate the superiority of the socialist rural economic system of the country.

On 16 May 1985, at the lower half of page 1 with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Apply the Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method." [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-040, 10 June 1985, pp 143-144: "Daily Exhorts Chongsan-ri Spirit, Method."]

On 17 May 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Embody Party Leadership of Socialist Economic Construction." [Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT JPRS-KAR-85-040, 10 June 1985, pp 145-146: "Daily Calls For Realizing Party Leadership."]

On 18 May 1985, at the lower third of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Fifth Anniversary of Heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 099, 22 May 1985, pp D 11-15: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Uprising."]

On 21 May 1985, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Thoroughly Establish Systematic Production, Systematic Living." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song recently gave on-the-spot guidance to North Pyongan Province and gave programmatic instructions on thoroughly establishing systematic production and systematic living in the workplaces, factories, streets, villages and families in keeping with the concept that the people are the masters of the country and demonstrate the excellence of the socialist system of the country; calls for all to keep workplaces, streets, villages and homes neat and clean to produce good quality products and live and work in a healthy environment; urges party members and workers to keep their factories neat and clean as precious treasures prepared through the sweat and effort of the workers; calls for attractive packaging of products by machine and orderly maintaining of storerooms and warehouses for raw materials and products; stresses constant raising of the standard of systematic living in accordance with the constantly increasing of the living standard and social development; calls for the functionaries and workers to strive for systematic living through frugal and affectionate use of the country's livelihood as a means for teaching the next generation the attitude of masters of the country and production; calls for the members of the Socialist Working Youth and Young Pioneers to organize hygienic honor guards in the senior middle schools to maintain their schools, homes and villages neatly and cleanly; urges the functionaries in factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and executive organizations to recognize that systematic living cannot be accomplished overnight and thus they must perform organizational work to provide a more cultural living environment for the workers; exhorts all party organizations and three revolutions team members to check up on the status of systematic production and systematic living in the factories, enterprises and areas within their jurisdiction and establish measures for improvement and to formulate detailed plans to improve the systematic technological level of the workers to that all party members and workers will be endowed with a high cultural and technological knowledge and work and live in a cultural and hygienic environment in accordance with principles of socialist life.

On 25 May 1985, at the bottom of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Praiseworthy 30 Years of the General Association of Koreans Residing In Japan Engraved with Victory and Glory." The editorial notes that 25 May

marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan (GAKRJ), a festival celebrated by the 700,000 members of the GAKRJ who are warmly greeted on this occasion; states that the GAKRJ is a truly patriotic movement struggling under the banner of *chuche* for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the victory of the cause of *chuche*; praises the functionaries of the GAKRJ for arming the members with the *chuche* world outlook and indoctrinating them with loyalty to Kim Il-song and the party; recounts the political and propaganda work performed among the members in favor of the tripartite talks and the success of the campaign to attain 500,000 signatures for this; notes that Kim Il-song has provided for recognition of the members of the GAKRJ through the DPRK socialist constitution and state law; states that the glorious party center has given detailed guidance to the GAKRJ to make the functionaries and members into true revolutionaries and patriots and to strengthen and develop the movement in accordance with the *chuche* idea; notes the efforts the GAKRJ is expending to promote the proposals for tripartite talks; encourages the Korean people to continue to back the 700,000 members of the GAKRJ, support their patriotic struggle, and go forward hand-in-hand in the fight for reunification of the fatherland and the completion of the revolutionary cause of *chuche*.

On 27 May 1985, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Perform Environmental Improvement." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song gave instructions on waging a mass campaign for environmental improvement work during his on-the-spot guidance in North Pyongan Province recently; notes that if living environment and the land are to be improved and the fatherland is to be made into a paradise which is even more pleasant to live in, all workers must maintain their living and working environment neatly and cleanly; emphasizes that the workers demonstrate how much they value the socialist fatherland by how well they maintain their living and working environment; notes that all the people wages a dedicated struggle under the precise guidance of the party to wipe away the vestiges of an antiquated society and the ruins of war within a short period; stresses that the objective is to build a communist society on this land which completely realizes the autonomy of the popular masses and necessitates making all areas more beautiful and pleasing; calls for all functionaries and workers to engrave the will of the party on their hearts and thoroughly implement the party policy on improving the environment; calls upon all organizations in cities, counties, villages, neighborhoods, enterprises and cooperative farms to carry out each and every task assigned to them by Kim Il-song in his instructions on national land management, systematic production and systematic living and particularly the instructions he gave to their units; calls for all party members and workers to abide by Kim Chong-il's work, "On Improving and Strengthening National Land Management," which sets for the theoretical and practical matters in scientific fashion and daily beautify their living and working environment, neighborhoods and streets, streams, highways, railroad tracks, etc.; exhorts labor organizations including the League of Socialist Working Youth, trade union and agricultural union to make environmental improvement one of their major tasks to be aggressively expedited; urges all levels of party organizations to establish policies for implementing the instructions which Kim Il-song gave to North Pyongan Province recently, give assignments to the functionaries and party members at all levels and actively assist them to carry out their tasks so that



they can brilliantly carry out their task of arousing the masses to beautify the environment; exhorts local executive organizations to look upon environmental improvement within their areas as a householder views his living quarters; exhorts all functionaries in the appropriate sectors to bring about a new transformation in making their area into a developed area where it is pleasant to live; urges all functionaries and workers to answer the party's call and transform the appearance of the cities, countryside, streets, villages, working places, mountains and streams and bring about a greater victory in socialist construction.

On 30 May 1985, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Friendly Envoy of the Bulgarian People Is Warmly Welcomed."  
[Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT VOL IV, No 107, 4 June 1985, pp D 9-11: "NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Bulgarian Leader."]

8446

CSO: 4110/187

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL'S LOVE FOR PEOPLE

SK160814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who personifies in himself the noble traits of respected President Kim Il-song who has been devoting his all to the people all his life, shows all kinds of love and solicitude for our people, regarding them as precious revolutionary comrades.

This is why our people look up to and revere Comrade Kim Chong-il as the dear leader and great teacher.

Foreign friends who visited Korea say that this sentiment everyone can feel is a characteristic of Korea.

Indonesian journalist A.N. Nasution, in his article titled "Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people," said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il always places the interests of the revolution and the working masses above his own.

The Korean people deeply feel the warm love of Comrade Kim Chong-il who is so deeply considerate of them, regarding them as precious revolutionary comrades.

That is why they revere him as the dear leader and great teacher.

The chief of the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism said in his report at a seminar on the leadership art of chuche: To place the interests of the popular masses above anything else and make everything serve the people, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il visits factories and farm villages, frankly converses with the working people including workers and peasants and actively solves their knotty problems.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il trust and love people and people exert all their strength and wisdom to remain loyal to them.

The minister of state in charge of agriculture and forestry of Bangladesh said: The deepest impression I got during my visit to Korea was that the entire people have noble and clean fidelity to the great President Kim Il-song and to His Excellency Dear Kim Chong-il. Indeed, Korea forms an integrity in which the leader, the party and the entire people are linked by the same breath. I think this is the characteristic of Korea which can be seen in no other country of the world.

CSO: 4100/640



SO YUN-SOK AT MANGYONGDAE POOL OPENING PARTY

Mangyongdae Wading Pool

SK100352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--A modern, all-embracing wading pool has been built splendidly in less than 1 year at a scenic spot at the foot of Mt Song in historic Mangyongdae.

This wading pool covering a space of over 56,000 square metres is a product of the loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea. It is furnished with modern equipment and facilities for accommodating over 4,000 working people, students and children a day.

It has a wading pool of flowing water of over 2,160 square metres, a wading pool of rolling waves of more than 1,140 square metres and a slide wading pool of more than 840 square metres where people can swim as freely as in a flowing river or in a rolling sea.

A ceremony for the completion of the wading pool took place on July 9 on the spot.

The ceremony was addressed by Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

Chong-il Praised for Wading Pool

SK111520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 11 Jul 85

["Culture and Res Ground in Mongyongdae Inbued with Loving Care"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--An all-embracing wading pool has been just built in Mangyongdae, the holy place of revolution.

This wading pool covering a space of over 56,000 square metres accommodates more than 4,000 men a day.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, visited the wading pool on July 7 and expressed deep satisfaction, saying that with the construction of an all-embracing wading pool following that of a modern fun fair in Mangyongdae the working people and school youth and children could have a more pleasant time of culture and rest in Mangyongdae.

The wading pool is located at a scenic spot at the foot of Mt Song in historic Mangyongdae.

It has a wading pool of flowing water, a wading pool of rolling waves, a slide wading pool, several sand lots, shower rooms, an outpost, a clinic, soft drink stalls and other service establishments.

After going round various places of the wading pool that day, Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth tasks to build larger wading pools in various places of the heart of Pyongyang and in all provincial seats including Wonsan in the future.

Mangyongdae is a holy land of revolution where the great leader President Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood. It is visited by a large number of working people and school youth and children every day.

Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the construction of a modern fun fair there to provide them with arrangements for culture and rest and energetically directed the work.

The Mangyongdae fun fair with 28 kinds of facilities with a daily accommodation of 50,000 people opened with due ceremony in April 1982.

After going round the fun fair at that time, President Kim Il-song said that it should be rebuilt on an expansion basis.

Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicated the direction and ways of the expansion project of the Mangyongdae fun fair and formed the construction forces and took steps for supplying building-materials and machines so as to complete the project in a short span of time.

The project was completed in September 1983.

The big fun fair converging a space of 60 hectares was built. It is furnished with modern fun fair facilities of 36 kinds of accommodating 100,000 people a day.

The fun fair is top-hole in its form, content, size and establishments.

In August 1983 Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward a task to build a modern wading pool at the foot of Mt Song and in September of the same year brightly indicated the orientation and ways of wading pool construction and wisely guided the construction work.

The builders completed the project in less than 1 year.

CSO: 4100/640

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION DRIVE

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 13 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Do the Organization Guidance Projects for the Campaign of Technological Innovation Well"]

[Text] In this significant year it is imperative that we energetically carry out the technological innovation campaign and achieve great scientific and technological results. In order to more vigorously push ahead with technological innovation as a mass campaign, we must do a better job of organizing and guiding it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave the following instructions:

"We must ceaselessly innovate technology and create new technology in all sectors of the national economy and must struggle to renovate ceaselessly all production machinery to make it easier to use and more efficient."  
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 273)

Innovating technology is a task we must consistently adhere to in socialist economic construction. Development of the economy cannot be thought of apart from development of technology.

Our people are now waging a struggle to realize the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the national economy and to occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets ahead of schedule. An important key to results in this struggle is to carry out rapid development of our nation's science and technology and especially to innovate technology in all sectors and all units of the national economy. A turnaround in economic construction can be brought about, and the enormous projects for this year can be satisfactorily executed with the equipment, material and labor that now exist, only if there is continual renovation and development of technology.

Today in our nation in the development of science and technology there is great potential for growth of production. Innovating technology is the fundamental method for effectively utilizing the current economic base and loftily displaying its power.

No task accomplishes itself. Moreover, the hoped-for results in the struggle to innovate technology anew cannot be obtained without concrete and active organization and guidance work. In all sectors of the national economy we must go forward reaping endless results by tighter planning and supervision of the work of organizing and guiding a technological innovation campaign suited to the demands of real development.

More than anything else, all workers and functionaries must be made to show great concern for the work of technological innovation.

Renovating and developing technology is an important task in further strengthening and enriching the nation and raising the people's standard of living as quickly as possible. Mass organizations, including trade unions and party organizations at every level, and all functionaries and workers must show great concern for this project.

Party organizations at every level must always firmly grasp the technological innovation campaign as a project for party committees and must vigorously push this project forward. Here it is especially important that party organizations responsibly direct, and that the party as a whole guarantees, the entire technological innovation project in units under them from the work of setting technological innovation targets to the work of summing it up.

Economic guidance functionaries must organize this project from the position of being responsible for both the production and the technological innovation campaign of their units. In particular, functionaries in positions of responsibility, including managers, chief engineers and shop foremen, must keep a correct position and posture and actively organize and lead the technological innovation campaign.

The work of organizing and guiding the technological innovation campaign must be that of actively spurring on workers, scientists and engineers in this campaign.

In all sectors of the national economy, scientists and engineers, along with all those involved in production, must be made to participate in the technological innovation campaign, correctly setting targets and stages for technological innovation to fit the concrete circumstances of the pertinent units. Also, the work of evaluating technological innovation must be done well, with such things as technological innovation discussion meetings, meetings to present what has been learned from experience, competitions and product exhibitions widely organized. Furthermore, scientists, engineers and workers must be made to launch vigorously into the technological innovation campaign with great zeal. It is important that scientists and engineers be clearly given specific research topics and technological innovation projects and that the work of summarizing the conditions under which they will be working be done well. It is also important that the work of having scientists and engineers kept well-informed in their specialized fields of knowledge and firmly armed with current science and technology be done well.

The goal of guidance work for technological innovation is to solve promptly urgent scientific and technological problems wherever they may arise. In all sectors of the national economy, including factories and enterprises, in regularizing production, ceaselessly renewing technological and economic norms including raw materials and supplies, fuel, and norms of energy consumption, and accelerating current production and construction which improves the quality of the products, it is imperative to place priority effort on solving scientific and technological problems which cause bottlenecks. Similarly, it is imperative that the work of organizing technological innovation to solve problems which are of fundamental significance for economic development be done well. Here it is extremely important that conditions be created so that the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" and the "February 17 scientists and engineers shock brigades" can play their roles satisfactorily and that their projects be pushed vigorously.

It is also imperative to emphasize creative cooperation among workers, scientists and engineers working at production sites and to have nagging problems in the national economy solved promptly. Similarly, it is imperative that a spirit of mutual aid and assistance between factories and between sectors of the national economy be displayed loftily and that useful experience and technology be quickly generalized.

Furthermore, it is important to organize and guide well the work of introducing into production the results achieved in technological innovation.

At present many valuable new technological innovations, original proposals, and rationalization plans are appearing among our scientists and engineers. Only if such results of technological innovation are promptly adopted into production will they prove their worth.

The organizational tasks for introducing the results of technological innovations which have been created among scientists, engineers and workers must be carefully planned and directed while vigorously pushing forward urgent production in all sectors and all units of the national economy, and this must be manifested in concrete results. It is imperative to resolve through our own efforts problems of equipment, supplies and labor necessary in introducing new technology, waging a vigorous struggle to mobilize internal resources in all sectors and all units. Similarly, it is important to provide all the conditions for adopting into production the results of technological innovation in the pertinent fields. Thus it is imperative in this significant year to enhance all sectors of the national economy through achieving greater scientific and technological results.

9953

CSO: 4110/168

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SPEEDY COMPLETION OF NAMPO LOCKGATE CONSTRUCTION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Our great leader, Kim Il-song instructed us as follows: "The spirit of the construction crew who are working on the Nampo Lockgate is high and is full of resolution to accomplish the revolutionary duty."

In order to splendidly accomplish the task which the compassionate comrade, Kim Chong-il has given to them, our brave construction crews are spending memorable moments fighting with rough waves and ice.

The end of last year, the high spirit of the soldiers and construction crews was revealed by their laying 21,000 cubic meters of concrete per day maximum at the concrete laying site thereby receiving the admiration of the people.

However, from the new year, the situation at the construction site has changed. Changable weather prevented their progress.

The leading workers' resolution is most critical during this time of hardship.

In order to seek a method to continue the construction despite the difficult weather, the leading workers consulted soldiers.

Nature has four seasons and the sea has high tide and low tide; however, there is no change in a soldier's heart.

With the loyalty to the Party and the leader, what cannot be possible?

The leading workers' thought was correct.

The enthusiasm of the soldiers, to accomplish the task given by the compassionate comrade, Kim Chong-il, was enormous.

Soldiers of the third shock brigade, second battalion proposed a logical method to continue pouring concrete despite the terrible weather.

The proposed plan is to build a special wind-proof equipment and double insulate the walls to make it suitable for the middle of the ocean work environment and launch an annihilation battle.



It was an outstanding idea and a vigorous proposal.

On the other hand, soldiers of the concrete mixing factory and its truck drivers are thoroughly prepared to maintain the internal temperature in mixture production and its transportation.

Finally, the proposed plan was enforced.

Time has passed by in tension.

What is the result to be?

The strength of concrete is 100 percent.

Even if the temperature drops below 20 to 30 degrees Celsius, the maximum standard is proven to be preserved.

The command enforced the revolutionary fire risen in the second battalion to spread as a modern revolutionary fire in all the work sites.

Accordingly, all the work sites came to be surrounded by the swirl of the war against time.

As the main dam is in its last construction phase, the work load increased several times.

The distance to the end of dam was getting farther everyday and the road built on the dam often turned into a sheet of ice.

By transporting gravel separately by large cars and train, it was difficult to guarantee the speed of progress. Besides, the issue of speed became more critical facing the closing battle.

New strategy was necessary. The proposed issue was whether to increase the number of large automobiles or to enforce a new plan.

On October 2nd, shock brigade workers decided that a bold approach, as the compassionate comrade, Kim Chong-il instructed us, is the secret of accomplishment and the key to success. They discussed the plan with the Pyongyang department of railway workers. A "Train Plan" was decided, according to which the large trucks take the responsibility of loading gravel on the train and the train takes the sole responsibility of transportation.

Large trucks which used to travel 6,000 meters from the gravel site to the end of dam, now only need to travel 500 meters from the gravel site to a loading belt.

The reduction of distance from 6,000 meters to 500 meters was one of the strategies of gravel transportation.

Loading time also decreased from 3 hours to 30 minutes by the use of bulldozers.

The efficiency was doubled and the truck work load was reduced by far.

In comparison with last January's progress which accomplished 30 meters out of the 4,000 meter construction, this year's progress shows the accomplishment of 180 meters out of 5,000 meter construction, even though the width of dam was widened and the sea depth was deepened.

While the October 2nd shock brigade and the 5th transportation shock brigade are laboring over the innovation, the Marine shock brigade soldiers increased the amount of rock loading three times through use of automatic loading.

The May 22nd shock brigade, 3rd battalion soldiers set a record of 6,000 cubic meters of hardened concrete in one day.

Also, the 7th shock brigade was called by the party to set a new record in excavation, which they did using hydro-excavation techniques.

With the spirit of loyalty to the glorious Party, concentrating solely on the innovation, Nampo Lockgate construction workers are marching towards the battlefield of victory.

12709

CSO: 4107/140

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA INTRODUCES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN DPRK

SK110015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2342 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KNCA)--Agriculture is developing fast in Korea.

The grain production rose from nearly 1.9 million tons in 1946, the following year of the country's liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, to 10 million tons last year.

The annual grain production target for the end of the 1980's is 15 million tons.

Korea had been a backward colonial agrarian state before her liberation.

An agrarian reform which was carried out in March 1946 opened a new road for the development of the rural economy.

Through the agrarian reform, over 724,000 poor and hired peasant families became the masters of the land.

The form not only liberated peasants from the feudal exploitation and subjugation but also opened the way to sharply boost agricultural production by heightening their zeal for production.

After the war the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward an original policy of transforming the economic form on socialist lines prior to technical transformation of the rural economy.

The agricultural cooperativisation was completed in August 1958.

As a result, the root cause of the exploitation and poverty was eliminated once and for all in the countryside and agriculture has developed rapidly in a planned way.

President Kim Il-song established a new system of agricultural guidance to guide and manage the cooperative economy by an industrial method in conformity with the condition created by the establishment of the socialist system in the countryside. He published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964 and indicated a bright road for the final solution of the rural question.

Today the historical tasks of socialist rural construction set forth in the theses are being successfully carried out.

The irrigation and electrification have been finished and the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation are nearing completion in the rural economy.

In all parts of the country there are over 1,700 reservoirs, tens of thousands of pumping and drainage stations and more than 120,000 facilities for using underground water. As a result, farming is done on a stable basis and stationary farm work is all done by electric power.

The number of tractors for every 100 hectares reached 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediary and mountainous areas and the per hectare application of chemical fertilizers 1.6 ton already several years ago.

Modern dwelling houses have been built and educational and cultural facilities and public service establishments set up in all the rural villages. The conversion of clinics in the rural villages into hospitals and the opening of water and bus services in the countryside have been realised to markedly reduce the difference in living conditions and living standards between town and country.

The original chuche method of farming founded by President Kim Il-song has been applied to bring about a great change in agricultural production.

Today Korea's agriculture has been turned into an agriculture with an independent and manysided departmental structure to fully produce and supply by itself food and raw materials for industry.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

MUNSU STREET APPEARS IN PYONGYANG

SK151536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KNCA)--New residential quarters equivalent to a city, called Munsu Street, made its appearance on the bank of the scenic river Taedong in Pyongyang.

Ten-, 15-, 18-storeyed flats, each with a TV set, a refrigerator and modern furniture and facilities of various kinds, are stationed in rows upon rows.

Only a few years ago it was a place overgrown with weeds, where the people could hear only frogs croaking.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the construction of Munsu Street there and energetically directed it to provide citizens in the capital with better housing conditions.

In July 1980 he examined the plan of the street and taught that the number of the storeys of the buildings should be suited to the geological conditions of the district for the safety of the people and took measures for carrying out an overall geological survey with the mobilization of a large test-drilling force.

These 7 to 18 storeyed flats were built instead of the originally planned apartments of 20 to over 30 storeys.

Comrade Kim Chong-il set the goal of completing in 2 or 3 years the construction of Munsu Street which would take scores of years at an ordinary pace and provided all conditions such as construction force, equipment and materials.

One day shortly after the beginning of the construction Comrade Kim Chong-il summoned officials concerned and told them to build well a year flats for 6,000 households, which would not be inferior to those to be constructed in the distance future, and made a gift of splendid houses to the people and to give priority to the construction of schools, kindergartens, nurseries and service establishments so the residents could use them as soon as they moved into the new flats.

Another day he gave instructions to build well central heating, water service and sewerage networks and open trolley bus services for the convenience of the citizens in their life.

In April 1982 when the construction of the flats for more than 7,000 households was completed he personally went out to the spot and acquainted himself with their details for the convenience of the people and detailed the direction and tasks for the second-stage project.

Under the noble loving care of Comrade Kim Chong-il for the people the ideal street with modern and commodious flats for more than 17,000 households and nurseries, kindergartens, schools, hospitals, shops and public service establishments took shape in Munsu District.

CSO: 4100/640



N.KOREA/ECONOMY

#### OUTPUT AT MUSAN MINING COMPLEX INCREASES

SK161018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--The output of headings at the Musan mining complex, one of the biggest iron ore mines of Korea, in the first half of this year was 550,000 tons up on last year's comparable period.

The mine with deposits of billions of tons is the supplier of concentrated magnetite to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, a metallurgical giant.

The great leader President Kim Il-song visited it as early as in June 1948 and indicated the direction and way of reconstructing and expanding it, calling it a treasure mine. Later he has given teachings to it hundreds of times.

As a result, one new pit has been developed after another.

Already in 1978, its ore output was more than 50 times the 1948 figure.

In the recent few years the mine built the large second ore dressing plant, a long-distance belt conveyor line and a crushing ground and completed the telemechanisation of the production process of headings.

It developed an open cast mine with an annual capacity of 700,000 tons of concentrated ore and expanded the existing cutting sites.

The large dressing plants of the mine produce in one month what it turned out in the whole year of preliberation 1944. They have treated 215 million tons of ores over the last 30 years or more.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTERS FROM CHONGNYON

SK150350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received letters from the fourth meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kumgangsan opera troupe of Chongnyon, the fourth meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the third meeting of the 16th board of directors of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan and the ninth meeting of the Kumgang Insurance Company.

The letter from the fourth meeting of the 13th Central Committee of Chongnyon says: For their validity the new peace propositions and proposals for national reunification including the proposal for holding inter-Korean parliamentary talks put forward by you the great leader enjoy the unanimous support and welcome of the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people and are throwing their rays as a banner of struggle for pulling down the wall of division built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and opening a highway to reunification.

We will make the entire functionaries of Chongnyon and Korean Residents in Japan turn out as one, devoting all their strength and their wisdom to the sacred struggle for successfully promoting north-south dialogue including inter-Korean parliamentary talks, realising tripartite talks and achieving peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

The letter from the meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Kumgangsan opera troupe of Chongnyon extends deepest thanks to the great leader for showing all sorts of paternal love and great care for the opera troupe and having built it up to be a comprehensive national art troupe unprecedented in the history of the movement of overseas compatriots all over the world and having made it bring into bloom chuche art in an alien land.

The letter from the fourth meeting of the 13th Central Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan expresses the determination of the organisations and members of the League of Korean Youth in Japan to conduct brisk mass political work among the masses of compatriots, strengthen national unity with compatriots under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan" and

non-affiliated compatriots and actively support and encourage the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people for independence and their anti-fascist struggle for democracy, firmly grasping the struggle for national reunification as the first and foremost patriotic task.

All the letters wholeheartedly wish the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song longevity in good health.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

KOREANS SEEN OFF IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--The group of Koreans in Japan for expressing thanks on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, left Pyongyang on July 8 by air after visiting the socialist homeland. The group was seen off at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 8 Jul 85 SK]

FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATIONS FORMED--Tokyo, July 12 (KNS-KCNA)--Organisations for Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity were formed in Yamanashi and Ishikawa prefectures, Japan, on July 1. The Yamanashi Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea friendship discussed at its general meeting programs of movements for the realisation of north-south dialogue and the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for defense of the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan. Meanwhile, the Kaga-Yamanaka District Council for Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity in Ishikawa Prefecture was formed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 14 Jul 85 SK]

JAPAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--Delegates of Korean youth and students in Japan including Kim Hak-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on July 14 to attend the 12th World Youth and Students Festival in the Soviet Union as members of the delegation of Korean youth and students. They arrived in Wonsan yesterday by the ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2345 GMT 14 Jul 85 SK]

HOME-VISITING GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--A home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Chun-u, a Korean juvenile soccer team in Japan headed by O Nam Hyon and the 79th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Chong-su arrived in Wonsan on board the ship "Samjiyon" on July 14 for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 15 Jul 85 SK]

RESOLUTION OPPOSING FINGERPRINTING--Tokyo, July 14 (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of the National Progressive Mayors Association with Saburo Ito, mayor of Kawasaki,

Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, as chairman took place on July 10 and 11 at Ikenohara Centre of Culture in Tokyo. The meeting adopted a resolution calling for a fundamental revision of the "foreigners registration law." The resolution strongly demanded the Japanese Government to abolish the system of fingerprint and permanent obligatory carrying of the "foreigners registration card," withdraw the "May 14 directives" of the Japanese Ministry of Justice and refrain from taking any retaliation and sanctions against those who reject fingerprinting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 16 Jul 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WPK GREETES AMERICAN POPULAR ALLIANCE OF PERU

SK111059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on July 11 to the 15th Congress of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

The Message says:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates the 15th Congress of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and, through the congress, extends warmest greetings to its entire members.

Your alliance greeted the 15th Congress taking the pride in having won a great victory in the presidential elections of the republic of Peru thanks to the deep trust and support of the Peruvian people.

The current congress which will hold a shining place in the history of the struggle of your alliance will be a congress of particular importance in the struggle for further consolidating and developing your alliance, bettering the lives of the Peruvian people, achieving the national unity and prosperity and defending the sovereignty of the country.

Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties will grow stronger in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your congress greater success in its work.

CSO: 4100/640



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRC CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE PERFORMS AT NAMPO LOCK GATE SITE

Children Depict Happy Life

SK100811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--The visiting Beijing-Shanghai children's art troupe of China gave a performance at the Nampo lock gate construction site on July 9.

The art troupe put on stage a colorful program of instrumental music, songs, dances and military art at the construction site of the Nampo lock gate, which is rising imposingly at the estuary of the river Taedong on the West Coast of Korea as a grand monumental edifice of the chuche era in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the Workers' Party of Korea for grand nature remaking.

The young artists successfully depicted the happy life of the Chinese school children and their warm love of the motherland in various numbers.

When they sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" with deepest respect and reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song, the entire audience rose to their feet and warmly applauded them.

The performance encouraged the soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the builders who were performing heroic feats in the construction of the lock gate.

Earlier, the Chinese children's art troupe gave performances in Hamhung, Wonsan and Chongjin.

Pyongyang Beijing Children's Gathering Held

SK110426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering of Pyongyang school children and the members of the Beijing-Shanghai children's art troupe of China was held at the gymnasium of the Pyongyang students and children's palace on July 10.

Invited there were the members of the Chinese children's art troupe headed by Keyoumu Baudong, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, officials of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese students studying in Korea.

Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Choe Yong-hae, personages concerned and students and children in the city were present there.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

The school children of the two countries deepened the sentiments of friendship and solidarity, singing Korean and Chinese songs and dancing.

And they spent a pleasant hour of rest, playing sports games.

Earlier, the art troupe visited Mangyongdae, the Pyongyang senior middle school No 1, the Hamhung College of Arts and the Yongsong Machine-Building Complex and other places of Pyongyang and local areas.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BOOKS PRAISING KIM CHONG-IL PUBLISHED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SK111544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Jul 85

["Books Praising Greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il Published in Various Countries"--KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Books praising the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have been written and published in large number in various countries.

Among those published in the last few years are the book "Modern Korea and Kim Chong-il" written by Shuhachi Inoue, professor of the Rikkyo University of Japan and deputy director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, the book "Korea, the Leader and Inheritance of His Cause" written by Tall Sekou, vice-chairman of the Writers Association of Burkina Faso, the book "The Dear Leader Kim Chong-il, a military Genius" written by Hani Al Chamaa, director general of the Syrian People's Army Magazine, and the book "Kim Chong-il, great guidance, imperishable exploits" written by Angel Castro Lavarello, senator of Peru and chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship.

Besides, scores of kinds of books including "Kim Chong-il, People's Genuine Leader," "The Great Leader Kim Chong-il" (1), "Great Paean of Love--Secretary Kim Chong-il and People" and "A Country With Shining Sun and Star" have been published.

Among the authors of books revering Comrade Kim Chong-il are political and public figures, 80-year old writers and pressmen, ordinary working people and people of all other sections.

Hani al Chamma, director general of the Syrian People's Army Magazine, said, explaining why he had written the book "Star of Korea Shining Forever": It is our faith and bounden duty to hand down through generations the exploits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a distinguished thinker and theoretician and outstanding artist of leadership. That is why I wrote the book.

Our hearts following dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who possesses the noble traits of the great President Kim Il-song as they are will be as eternal as the sun and the star.

Peruvian Senator Angel Castro Lavarello is not a professional writer, and he has scratched off over 60 years from his calendar.

But he authored the over 150-page book titled "Kim Chong-il, the great guidance, imperishable exploits," saying if one wants to know about Korea, he must realize the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il along with that of the great Comrade President Kim Il-song. In life nothing is more honorable than writing an article lauding a great man of the world, he stressed.

Referring to the greatness and feats of Comrade Kim Chong-il in the book, he wrote: It was a desire of the time and people to formulate the revolutionary idea of the respected leader President Kim Il-song which holds the highest peak in the history of human thought in contemporary and philosophical nature and in profundity and many-sidedness, as a guiding idea of revolution representing the era and call it after the August name of the respected leader.

It is dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who has brilliantly fulfilled this historic task raised by the time.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HWANG CHANG-YOP HOLDS TALKS WITH BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Belgian Delegation

SK070941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0917 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on July 6 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of parliamentarians from the Belgian Socialist Party (PS).

Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party (PS) and deputy.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Belgian Parliamentarians Feted

SK070946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception last evening at the Ongnyu restaurant for the delegation of parliamentarians from the Belgian Socialist Party (PS).

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party (PS) and deputy.

Present there were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned.

The reception was addressed by secretary Hwang Chang-yop and head of the delegation Will Burgeon.

The attendants toasted the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of Guy Spitaels, chairman of the Belgian Socialist Party (PS).

Belgian Parliamentarians Received

SK091040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 9 received the visiting delegation of parliamentarians from the Belgian Socialist Party (PS) headed by Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party (PS) and deputy.

On hand were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

Belgian Socialist Party Delegation Leaves

SK101557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--The delegation of parliamentarians from the Belgian Socialist Party (PS) headed by Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Party and Deputy, left here for home on July 10 by air after concluding its 6-day visit to Korea.

Seeing it off at the airport were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song on July 9.

During the delegation's stay in Korea talks were held between the WPK delegation and it.

While staying in our country, it toured various places of Pyongyang and Nampo.

CSO: 4100/640



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK SENDS AID MATERIALS TO LESOTHO

SK111046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Aid materials sent by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the government of the Kingdom of Lesotho were conveyed at a meeting in Maseru on July 3.

Hung on the background of the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and portraits of King of Lesotho Moshoeshoe the second and Prime Minister of Lesotho Leabua Jonathan.

Korean ambassador to Lesotho an Kyong-hyon and minister to the prime minister and of cooperatives and rural development of Lesotho G.P.D. Makoae spoke at the meeting.

G.P.D. Makoae in his speech extended heartfelt thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on behalf of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and his government.

He said: The great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il give us sincerest aid, deeply considerate of the situation of our country.

Korea is our most reliable and true friend.

We recognise the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader President Kim Il-song as the only lawful government of the entire Korean people.

We will always actively and invariably support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING MARKS INDEPENDENCE DAY OF SAO TOME, PRINCIPE

Greetings to Sao Tome on 10th Anniversary

SK120821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--A meeting was held in Pyongyang on July 11 to mark the 10th anniversary of the independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Attending the meeting was Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World Peoples, Yi Sok-yong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Sao Tome and Principe Friendship Association, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

A speech was made at the meeting, which was followed by the adoption of a letter to the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

DPRK Papers Mark National Day

SK120838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA)--Dailies today dedicate signed articles to the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

NODONG SINMUN notes that since the independence the people of Sao Tome and Principe under the leadership of President Manuel Pinto da Costa have achieved many successes in the endeavours to liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule and build a new prospering Sao Tome and Principe. It says: The government of Sao Tome and Principe, pursuing a non-aligned policy, struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for the complete liberation of southern Africa and develops friendly and cooperative relations with the developing countries.

The Korean people hail the successes gained by the people of Sao Tome and Principe in the building of a new society.

The Korean and Sao Tome and Principe peoples have long developed friendly and cooperative relations, supporting and cooperating with each other.

Our people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people sincerely wish the Sao Tome and Principe success in the struggle for the independent development, prosperity and grandeur of the country.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WPK, SWEDISH LEFT COMMUNIST DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

Swedish Delegation

SK060022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2343 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA)--Talks between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the left party-communists of Sweden were held in Pyongyang on July 5.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Kenneth Kvist, general secretary of the LPCS.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English at 1522 GMT on 5 July, in a partially garbled item, reported that "A delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden headed by its General Secretary Kenneth Kvist arrived here today by air."]

Swedish Communist Delegation Feted

SK060410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception last evening for the delegation of the left party-communists of Sweden headed by its general secretary Comrade Kenneth Kvist on a visit to our country.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, spoke at the reception.

Noting that the WPK and LPCS have long waged a common struggle for peace and socialism on the principle of Chajusong, he said the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's meeting and significant conversation with Comrade Chairman Lars Werner during his visit to our country in April 1983 were an event which marked a new higher stage in the development of the relations between the two parties.

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Today, he said, the LPCS is actively striving to ensure the political and vital rights and interests of the working people against the arbitrariness and exploitation by monopoly capital through democratic social and economic changes and conducting energetic activities to defend the complete neutrality of Sweden and make Scandinavia a nuclear-free zone and achieve world peace.

Comrade Kenneth Kvist spoke next.

Conveying first of all greetings of Comrade Lars Werner, chairman of the LPCS, to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said his delegation's visit to Korea this time would be very beneficial to it.

The Korean people, he said, have set a very wonderful example in socialist construction by relying on their own efforts, maintaining Chajusong. This well shows that all the progressive nations and peoples should carry on the revolution and construction in accordance with the specific realities and condition of their countries.

Pointing out that the two parties are struggling against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and for the building of a new independent world, he said: We are happy to note that through this struggle the relations between the two parties have been further developing.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Lars Werner, chairman of the left party-communists of Sweden.

#### Swedish Communist Group Visits Mangyongdae

SK080819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--The delegation of the left party-communists of Sweden headed by Comrade Kenneth Kvist, general secretary of the party, visited Mangyongdae on July 6.

It was accompanied by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Hearing an explanation about the revolutionary family of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his imperishable revolutionary history, the guests saw with keen interests the mementoes preserved in his old home.

They had a souvenir picture taken in front of the old home and went round the revolutionary sites on the Mangyong hill.

On the same day, the delegation inspected the tower of chuche idea, the arch of triumph, the Pyongyang metro and the Pyongyang first senior citizen middle school and appreciated a circus show.

On July 7, it went to the Taean general heavy machine works and the construction site of the Nampo lock gate.

#### Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK081029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the delegation of the left party-communists of Sweden on a visit to our country.

The gift to him was conveyed by Comrade Kenneth Kvist, general secretary of the LPCS, to an official concerned.

#### Il-song Meets Swedish Communist Group

SK081024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 8 Received the visiting delegation of the left party-communists of Sweden led by its general secretary Comrade Kenneth Kvist.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented him with a gift.

He gave a luncheon for the guests.

#### Swedish Party Delegation Leaves Pyongyang

SK101559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--The delegation of the left party-communists of Sweden headed by Comrade Kenneth Kvist, general secretary of the LPCS, left Pyongyang for home on July 10 by plane after concluding its 6-day visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Sok-sung, director of the party history institute of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The delegation was received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 8.

During its stay, the delegation toured various places of Pyongyang and Nampo.

CSO: 4100/640



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHOE UN-HUI, SIN SANG-OK RETURN FROM MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

SK160843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Deputy General Director of the Sin Films Mrs Choe Un-hui, a film actress and producer who was awarded a prize of best acting (gold prize) at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival, arrived in Pyongyang on July 15 by air.

Mr Sin Sang-ok, general director of the sin films and producer of the feature film "Salt," came with her.

They were warmly met at the airport by Ho Paek-san, vice-minister of culture and art, and a large number of artists in the city.

The film "Salt" produced by the sin films was highly appraised at the festival for its profound ideological theme and truthful reflection of life.

The film gives an impressive portrayal of the heroine Chae Sun, a simple woman, who embarks on the road of revolution, gradually awakened to class consciousness, after covering a path of ordeals, subjected to exploitation and oppression, maltreatment and humiliation in the pre-liberation days.

Mrs Choe Un-hui acts Chae Sun truthfully and vividly.

She not only gives a life-like depiction of the personal character of the heroine but also truthfully represents on the basis of the logic of life the course of the class awakening of this maltreated rural woman and her embarkation on the road of revolution, the road of struggle, and of the change and development of her spiritual world.

Her elaborated and attractive portrayal of the heroine's life of many twists and turns won unstinted acclamation from the jury of the festival and spectators.

Mrs Choe Un-hui is loved and respected by the people for her tireless artistic pursuit and creative enthusiasm for the development of national film today.

Expressing her joy over the prize of acting she had won at the 14th Moscow International Film Festival, she told reporters at the airport that she owed

this honour entirely to the deep trust and care of dear Mr Kim Chong-il who is possessed of brilliant intelligence, outstanding leadership and noble moral influence on man.

She said: Recalling my past life full of trials and thinking that my ardent desire which was a mere dream in my childhood has become a brilliant reality, I feel ever deeper gratitude to him.

The dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is, indeed, our great benefactor and teacher who brings all our talent and skill into full bloom.

She expressed deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il for the glory and joy bestowed upon her.

She said she would devote all her wisdom and energy to the creation of many more excellent films required by the time and the working masses. Sin Sang-ok and his wife Choe Un-hui had been moviemen in South Korea which they left a few years ago to escape the suppression by the South Korean puppet clique and are now engaged in film creation abroad.

The Sin films made "the emissary who did not return," its first production, in 1984, which was followed by "a runaway," "the road," "long is the way" and other feature films.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL COMPLETED

SK170433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--Preparations for participation in the 12th World Youth and Students Festival have been wound up in Korea.

The Korean National Preparatory Committee has formed a delegation of Korean youth and students consisting of over 500 workers, farmers, students, artists and sportsmen and already sent its advance party. It has also formed a tourist group and a press corps to go to the festival.

The National Preparatory Committee has directed much efforts to preparations for active participation in the festival political functions and art and sports activities.

At the central meeting and various solidarity meetings and other political functions to be held during the festival the Korean youth and students delegation will actively participate in the discussion of all problems including the struggle for checking and frustrating the belligerent moves of the U.S.-led imperialists, defending world peace and security and strengthening friendship and solidarity among youths and students of all countries of the world.

Our youth and students will also hold friendship meetings with youths and students of various countries of the world including the socialist countries and conduct diverse activities to further strengthen international unity and bonds of friendship with them.

Art works of a high level to be presented to the festival have been prepared.

Preparations for active participation in sports activities during the festival have been successfully wound up and works to be presented to a photo, book and handicraft exhibition have been secured.

Meanwhile, feature, documentary and cartoon films to be shown at an international preview of films and at the Korean National Club have also been prepared.

CSO: 4100/640

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION DAY

SK110447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 64th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian revolution.

The Mongolian people won victory in the people's revolution on July 11, 1921, smashing the domestic and foreign reactionaries, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article notes, and says: It was an important event in the history of the Mongolian people struggling against exploitation and oppression and for the building of a new society.

Pointing out that over the past 60 odd years the Mongolian people have greatly changed the looks of the country, the article goes on:

Today the Mongolian people, upholding the decisions of the 18th congress of the Mongolian people's revolutionary party, are vigorously striving to successfully carry out the tasks of the last year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The Korean people sincerely hail the successes gained by the fraternal Mongolian people in socialist construction.

The Korean and Mongolian peoples have forged firm bonds of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. Our people believe that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Mongolian peoples will further expand and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

A MINJU CHOSON article says the Korean people wish the Mongolian people greater advance in the endeavours for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4100/640

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**TANZANIAN PRESIDENT VISITS FARM**--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on July 7 went round the [word indistinct] cooperative farm in Rukwa region where a Korean agro-technical cooperation group is working. The president was accompanied by vice-president Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary general of the revolutionary party of Tanzania Rashidi Kawana, and other leading officials of central and local party and power bodies. After going round the maize, wheat and vegetable fields of the farm, President Nyerere expressed deep satisfaction with good crop prospects. He said it is a great miracle for the farm to produce 6 tons of maize per hectare on an average, 12 tons at the maximum. After going round the maize, wheat and vegetable fields of the farm, President Nyerere expressed deep satisfaction with good crop prospects. He said it is a great miracle for the farm to produce 6 tons of maize per hectare on an average, 12 tons at the maximum. After seeing medium and small farm implements made by members of the Korean agro-technical cooperation group in the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the president highly praised their good making suited to the conditions of Tanzania and stressed the need to generalise this experience. The Tanzanian president expressed wholehearted thanks to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il for having sent the agro-technical cooperation group. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

**RELATIONS WITH TUNISIA**--Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the tenth anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Tunisia at ambassadorial level. Saying that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries on July 16, 1975 was a fine fruit borne in the proud course of the building of a new society, NODONG JINMUN notes: Though Korea and Tunisia are far away from each other with oceans and continents in between, they are linked together by bonds of friendship. These friendly relations are developing with each passing day. The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations with the Tunisian people will grow stronger and develop in the future. Today the Tunisian people are making strenuous efforts to clear away the consequences of the colonial rule and build a new prospering society. Pursuing a non-aligned policy, the Tunisian Government is striving for the complete liberation and unity of Africa. The Korean people express solidarity with the Tunisian people in their endeavours for the independent development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 16 Jul 85 SK]

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION IN TOGO--Pyongyang, July 6 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki stayed in Togo from June 29 to July 5. Talks were held between government delegations of Korea and Togo on July 1. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. That day the delegation was entertained to a reception by the Togolese Government, at which speeches were made. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 6 Jul 85 SK]

YONG-NAM CONFERES WITH FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang, July 9 (ECNA)--Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 8 met separately with Andre Kaarden, deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Suriname, and the delegation of the Guinean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation headed by El Hadi Abdourahamane Sow, director of a department of the ministry, and conversed with them in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 9 Jul 85 SK]

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIALS--Pyongyang, July 10 (KCNA)--Foreign trade officials in Pyongyang visited the Kunja revolutionary site on July 9 on the occasion of the death of anti-U.S. joint struggle. Going round the Kunja Revolutionary Museum and the revolutionary sites, the visitors were told that in the period of the Fatherland liberation war, the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward unique military strategy and tactical policies there and roused the whole party and the entire people to final victory in the war. The Ministry of Foreign Trade arranged a cocktail party for the guests. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 9 Jul 85 SK]

NORTH FOREIGN WORKERS GROUP--Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--The delegation of the north P'yŏngan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its secretary IM Ung-sŏn, which had visited Liaoning Province, China, and the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chŏng-yŏng, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, which had visited the Soviet Union, returned home on July 8. A delegation of the Soviet magazine OGONKOE arrived here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2357 GMT 9 Jul 85 SK]

DPRK UNESCO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 9 (KCNA)--The delegation of the DPRK National UNESCO Committee headed by its Chairman Kim Chong-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, which had visited the Soviet Union and the Korean scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, which had visited Hungary returned home on July 8. The delegation of the Society of Engineers and Technicians of the [word indistinct] materials industry of the general organization of technology of Poland, the delegation of the International Air Transport Association, the delegation of Indian scholars, the delegation of the Hiroshima Prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and the delegation of the Guinean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation left here for home on July 9. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 9 Jul 85 SK]

DELEGATION LEAVES PYONGYANG FOR KENYA--Pyongyang, July 10 (KZE)--A delegation of our country left Pyongyang on July 10 by air to attend the world conference



of the United Nations decade for women: equality, development and peace slated in Kenya. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 10 Jul 85 SK]

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the DPRK government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 11 Jul 85 SK]

WPK GROUP TO USSR--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--A delegation of the party history institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Deputy Director Kim Chong-im left here today by air to attend a scientific seminar marking the 50th anniversary of the 7th Congress of the communist international to be held in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

POLAND-KOREA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--The first session of the Poland-Korea Friendship Association was held in Warsaw on July 10, according to a PAP report. The session adopted the action program and rules of the association and elected the general leadership and the General Auditing Commission. Jerzy Korzonek, director of the General Bureau of Maritime Economy, was elected chairman of the general leadership of the association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

NODONG SINMUN JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--A decision on awarding the "international journalist prize" to the journalist group of NODONG SINMUN was adopted at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists which was held in Quito, Ecuador, over June 28-July 2. The Standing Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists conferred the "international journalist prize" and monetary prize on the journalist group of NODONG SINMUN marking this year the 40th anniversary of its founding (November 1, 1945) in high recognition of distinguished services it has rendered for the socialist construction in Korea and the cause of world peace against imperialism as the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 15 Jul 85 SK]

ARMY JOURNALISTS BACK FROM USSR--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--The delegation of Korean people's army journalists headed by Kim Tok-hyon, editor-in-chief of the paper CHOSON INMUNGUN, returned home on July 12 after visiting the Soviet Union and Hungary. Arriving here on the same day were a delegation of University of Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the study of the chuche idea headed by Victor Hugo Ladena Rubin, vice-rector of the administration of the university, a delegation of the University of Bangui, Central Africa, for the study of the chuche idea headed by Jean-Paul Ngoupande, director of a faculty and professor of the university, Prof Georges Labica, director of the Philosophical Institute of Paris University No 10, a delegation of the National Railway Workers' Union of Japan headed by Masaji Sakai, vice-president of the Central Executive Committee of the union, a delegation of Engesco Company of Brazil headed by Danilo Zerwes, its director, a Sri Lanka delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by C.F.W. Goonaratna, professor of the University of Galle in Sri Lanka, and a delegation of Indian scholars for the study of the chuche idea headed by D.L. Sethi. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

CPC DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--A delegation for the study of the chuche idea of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution headed by Rebezanrina Raveloarimefy, member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution, arrived in Pyongyang on July 12. Meanwhile the delegation of the international liaison department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China left here for home and the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union returned home after visiting the Soviet Union. Sonu Hak-won, professor of the Central Methodist University in Missouri State, the United States, arrived here for a visit to the homeland on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0045 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

NIGER GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Niger headed by Illa Maikassoua, minister of higher education and research, arrived in Pyongyang on July 12 by plane. The guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by working people in the city. The delegation was met there by Minister of General Education Hwang Sun-myong and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. The DPRK Government entertained it to a party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0040 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Japan Committee for supporting Korea's reunification led by Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and a delegation of the Japan society for the study of the chuche idea led by Tsuyoshi Kimura, director of the National Council of Japan societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Niigata Prefectural Union of high school teachers, arrived here on July 10. Andre Naarden, deputy permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Suriname, left for home yesterday. Home-visiting groups of Koreans in Japan and the 78th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan left here Wednesday after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0015 GMT 11 Jul 85 SK]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO USSR--An advance party of the Korean youth and students delegation to the 12th World Youth and Students Festival slated in the Soviet Union left here Thursday by air. The delegation of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Paek Pom-su, chief secretary of the committee, which had visited Shandong Province of China and the delegation of the Korean Musicians Union led by vice-chairman of the union Kim Won-kyun which had visited China returned home on July 11. The Beijing-Shanghai children's art troupe of China left here for home on July 11 after visiting Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 12 Jul 85 SK]

GLASS FACTORIES--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Glass factories are making their appearance in Ryanggang Province, the northern highlands of Korea. In the wake of the construction of the Pungsan glass factory last year, the Hyesan glass factory was built up on modern lines and the Unhung glass factory took shape some time ago. Those factories in the province turn out 40 odd kinds of glass products with rich local raw materials. More glass factories are under construction in other counties of the province including Paekam County. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 11 Jul 85 SK]

NAMPO LOCK GATE STATION--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--Nampo lock gate station, a new railway station, is making its appearance at the gigantic Nampo lock gate, one of the world's biggest, now under construction in accordance with the grand nature-remaking plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party. The station with a floor area of hundreds of square metres has several dozen rooms of various styles including waiting rooms. The station graceful, new and beautiful in architectural style will be located on a ring-shape railway line linking the industrial zone with the agricultural zone on the West Coast. The lock gate builders are engaged in an intensive drive to complete the lock gate cutting 8 kilometres across the sea before October 10, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0031 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

FOREIGN PRESS OFFICIALS--Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--Foreign press officials in Korea inspected the Chonsung revolutionary site on July 10 on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The revolutionary site situated in Chonsung-dong, Morabong District, Pyongyang, is a place associated with the imperishable revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il-song, where he organised and led the fatherland liberation war to a brilliant victory, staying three from early 1951 to July 1953 when the war ended. The guests went round the Chonsung Revolutionary Museum and revolutionary sites, hearing an explanation about the wise guidance of the entire people and the people's army soldiers to a victory by President Kim Il-song with his chuche-based military idea and unique strategy and tactics in the period of the fatherland liberation war. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 11 Jul 85 SK]

ACROBATS HOLD FRIENDSHIP GATHERING--Pyongyang, July 13 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering of Korean acrobats and acrobats of the Chengdu, China, circus was held in Pyongyang on July 12. Invited there were acrobats of the Chengdu circus of China headed by Liu Jiazhong, vice-mayor of Chengdu, Sichuan Province, the People's Republic of China, and Wu Liangpu, councillor of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, officials concerned and Korean acrobats were present there. Speeches were exchanged. The participants deepened the sentiments of friendship and unity between the peoples and artists of the two countries, singing Korean and Chinese songs, dancing and performing acrobatic pieces. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 13 Jul 85 SK]

TURKISH NEWSPAPER EDITOR MET--Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chang Jun Gi on July 13 met and had a friendly conversation with Sami Kohen, editor of the Turkish paper MILLIYET. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 14 Jul 85 SK]

CHUN-RI MEETS NIGER DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chang Jun Gi on July 14 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the government delegation of the Republic of Niger headed by Ila Mouloussi, minister of higher education and research. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 14 Jul 85 SK]

VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MET--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 15 received the delegation of parliamentarians from Venezuelan political parties headed by Felix Eloy Torres, first vice-president of the Venezuelan movement to socialism and member of parliament, on a visit to Korea. Present there were Hyon Chun-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for them. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 15 Jul 85 SK]

COLOMBIAN CONSERVATIVE PARTY GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, July 15 (KCNA)--A delegation of political parties of Colombia headed by Pablo Ruben Bernasa, member of the national direction of the Conservative Party of Colombia and senator, arrived here today by air. Federico Giraldo Valencia, member of the national direction of the Liberal Party of Colombia and advisor to the senate, is deputy head of the delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 15 Jul 85 SK]

NIGER GOVERNMENT DELEGATION MET--Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on July 15 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the government delegation of the Republic of Niger headed by Ila Maikassoua, minister of higher education and research, which paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 16 Jul 85 SK]

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS VISIT--Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys of various countries accredited to Korea and their embassy officials today called at the bier of the late Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee, deputy to the supreme people's assembly and first vice-minister of foreign affairs, laid in state at the Sojang Club in Potonggang District and expressed condolences on his death. The guests placed a wreath at the bier of the deceased in the name of the Diplomatic Corps and observed a minute of silence. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 16 Jul 85 SK]

GREETINGS SENT TO COLOMBIAN CP--Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia on July 16. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to the Central Committee of your party and its entire members on the occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Colombia. We express firm solidarity with your party in the struggle against the imperialist interference and for the independent and democratic development of the country and wish you greater success in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the 14th Congress of your party. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0026 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM BOLIVARIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--Comrade Juan Pablo, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary

Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario front. The message dated June 29 says: On the occasion of the month of international solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I express our fraternal and unconditional solidarity with you and your people for the peaceful reunification of the country on behalf of our people and government and their vanguard, the Polisario front, and on my own. Our fighting people join all the progressive and democratic peoples of the whole world in actively supporting the courageous Korean people's cause of national reunification and calling for an early realization of the reunification of Korea. Convinced that for its justness and lawfulness your people's cause of reunification will be accomplished without fail, I express highest fraternal respect to you. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0029 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

DOMINICAN PRIME MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mary Eugenia Charles upon her reelection as prime minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica. Expressing the belief that friendly relations between the two countries will develop more favorably in accordance with the ideal of independence, friendship and peace, the message wishes the latter good health and happiness as well as great success in her work for the country's prosperity and people's happiness. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0034 GMT 17 Jul 85 SK]

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

KULLOJA CITED ON U.S. 'CRIMINAL MOVES' FOR SUPREMACY

SK171032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--It is the common cause of mankind in our era advocating Chajusong to check and thwart the U.S. imperialists' criminal moves for world supremacy and firmly defend world peace.

This is declared in a signed article titled "U.S. Imperialists' Wild Ambition for World Supremacy and Arms Buildup" carried in KULLOJA No 7, 1985, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It says: The U.S. imperialists are massively building up arms to realise their reckless ambition for world supremacy and persistently scheming to unleash a new world war, a nuclear war in all parts of the world. This has brought the international situation to an extreme pitch of strain and poses a grave threat to world peace and security.

Their global strategy is, in essence, a reflection of the insatiable greed of the U.S. monopolies to grab all the wealth and powers in the world and arbitrarily exploit and oppress the world people, and a plan for overseas aggression long projected by the U.S. reactionary rulers.

This strategy based on the "position of strength" is an adventurous and foolish one for aggression which was worked out on the basis of insult to and underestimation of the international revolutionary forces and the overestimation of their own strength. It is also a desperate strategy for aggression that seeks a way out of the general crisis of the capitalist world in confrontation with the revolutionary forces and in the provocation of a new global war.

The U.S. imperialists have long pursued the so-called "strategy of massive forward deployment," which aims at world supremacy, in the 1940's to an attempt to push the U.S. dollar hegemony and domination into the sphere of influence and power, military, political and economic "superiority" of all nations.

The "strategy of massive forward deployment" is the Reagan administration's most flagrant move to expand its military and political power in the world.



strategy to make a "retaliatory strike" concurrently from different parts of the world if a socialist country "attacks" any of the strategic vantage points of the United States. This strategy of war hawk Reagan is under the flower signboard of "retaliatory measure" against non-existent attack, but, it is, in essence, a strategy for a forestalling nuclear attack on the socialist countries and a military strategy for world supremacy which readily declares a "crusade."

War-maniac Reagan is hell-bent on preparations for a new world war, a thermonuclear war to carry into effect the "strategy for multi-concurrent retaliation," crying about "reconstruction of the strong United States" and "superiority of strength" over the socialist countries.

In accordance with this strategy the U.S. imperialists are zealously reinforcing and deploying their aggression forces and nuclear weapons in Japan, the Middle East and the Far East, the "three battle zones."

It is the Korean peninsula where the dark clouds of a new war, a thermonuclear war, are most heavily hanging over due to the U.S. imperialists' war provocation moves.

The article stresses: The U.S. imperialists' persistent ambition for world supremacy is no more than a daydream and something intangible.

Our people will unite as always their strength with the people of the socialist countries and the world peace-loving people and more strongly oppose the U.S. imperialists' sinister ambition for world supremacy and launch for a war of aggression.

CHUNG ACHUNG

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILIES HIT REAGAN'S REMARKS AT BAR ASSOCIATION

Comment on Reagan's Terrorist Countries Statement

SK111055 Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON and Pyongyang SINMUN today denounce Reagan for having made an absurd assertion at an annual meeting of the American Bar Association a few days ago, calling the DPRK, Cuba, Nicaragua, Iran and Libya "a confederation of terrorist states."

In a commentary titled "Brigandish Sophistry of Ringleader of International Terrorism" MINJU CHOSON says: The assertion of Reagan is a shameless jargon which can be made only by the boss of "the empire of terrorism" who is accustomed to reversing black and white and a vicious provocation seeking a war.

It continues: The U.S. imperialists take as a target of their terrorism all countries which oppose their domination and subjugation and refuse to be obedient to them and resort to various kinds of terrorist acts to overthrow and stifle them.

Yet, those in U.S. authority called others "a confederation of terrorist states" and claimed that they are committing acts of war by means of terrorism." This is a ridiculous jargon of the brazenfaced aggressor.

The U.S. imperialists have been staying in the south of our country for 40 years, replacing their lackeys one after another by means of terrorism and intensifying the policies of aggression and war and suppressing and murdering students and people of all other segments in the struggle for justice and democracy.

It is outrageous indeed for U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of terrorism, to talk about the "prevention of terrorism."

In labelling the DPRK and some other countries as "terrorist states" the U.S. imperialists seek a sinister design to veil their true colour as the ringleader of terrorism and invent a pretext for armed invasion of these countries.

Pyongyang SINMUN in a commentary titled "jargon of the boss of terrorism" says the utterances of Reagan reflect the position of the U.S. imperialists being driven deeper into a predicament and their desperate war frenzy.

### Libya Condemns Reagan's Remarks on Terrorism

SK111601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 11 Jul 85

[KCNA Identifies this as a "pool item"]

[Text] Tripoli, 10 July (JANA) Libya's People's Committee for Foreign Liaison People's Bureau (Foreign Ministry) has strongly condemned us President Ronald Reagan's speech claiming that a number of countries, including Libya, were responsible for international terrorism.

The committee has rejected Reagan's allegations as "baseless," and has sent messages to the United Nations secretary general and to the chairman of the Security Council calling on the council to take measures under the UN Charter to stand firmly "against American arrogance and to draw the attention of world public opinion to the dangers of the American threat to peace and security."

The message says that the opposition of countries all over the world including several allies of the United States, to the "irresponsible practices" of the current us president "constitutes a collective international condemnation of the terrorist methods followed by the American administration."

Similar messages have been sent to the Arab League secretary general, to the interim general secretary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and to the chairman of the non-aligned movement.

### Iranian Spokesman Cited on Reagan Remarks

SK140922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Iran declared on July 11 that Reagan's rigamarole describing Iran, Libya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua, etc. as "terrorist states" was intended to abuse the revolutionary countries which rose up unyieldingly against the pressure by the United States and its colonial policy and to hoodwink the world people, the Americans in particular, according to a report.

Branding the United States as the biggest terrorist state in the world, he said this is proved by its aggressive moves against Nicaragua and the incidents of Grenada and Persian Gulf.

He dismissed Reagan's blast as totally groundless.

### 'No Evidence' on Reagan Statements

SK140930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Pyongyang, July 14 (KCNA)--Secretary general of the United Nations Queller declared that he had no evidence to prove Reagan's allegation that

the DPRK, Libya, Iran, Cuba, Nicaragua, etc. "support international terrorism."

A U.S. radio July 13 quoted him as saying this at a press conference in Vienna.

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August 20, 1985